

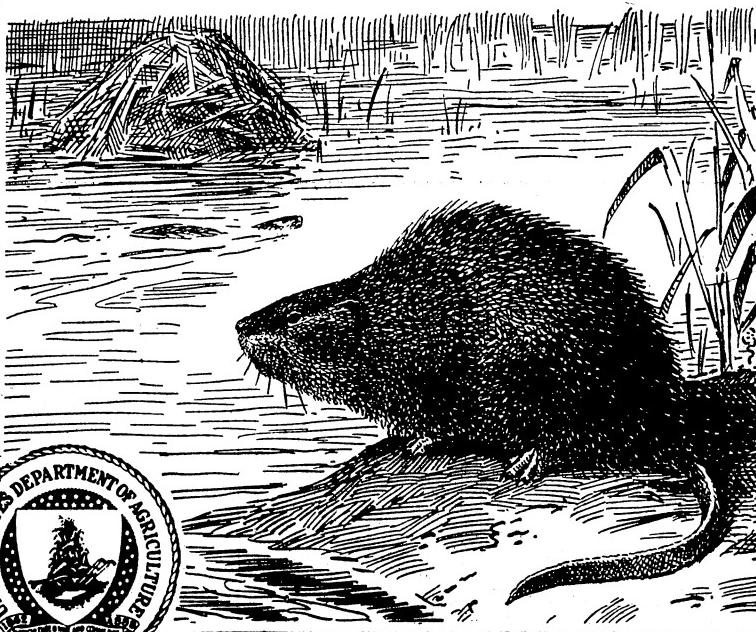
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Ch. 1926-27

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE
FARMERS' BULLETIN No. 1515

FUR LAWS
FOR THE SEASON
1926-27



THE INFORMATION in this bulletin, the twelfth annual summary of the fur laws, is published to encourage effective action on the part of trappers, fur tradesmen, legislative committees, conservation societies, and others concerned in maintaining the stocks of fur animals, and thus the fur supply. The greatest degree of cooperation and foresight on the part of everyone is essential if fur-bearing animals are to be perpetuated as an interesting part of the native wild life of the country and as a continued source of supply of valuable furs.

Washington, D. C.

September, 1926

FUR LAWS FOR THE SEASON 1926-27

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STATUS OF IMPORTANT FUR ANIMALS

THE VALUE of the annual catch of fur-bearing animals in the United States 25 years ago was roughly estimated at \$25,000,000. To-day it is estimated at more than \$60,000,000, and even this figure would doubtless have been exceeded if the supply had been maintained. Serious students of conservation feel that the fur resources are not being given deserved attention, particularly in the face of this monetary showing.

The principal fur bearers in the United States are the muskrat, skunk, raccoon, opossum, mink, marten, fox, otter, fisher, and beaver. The most valuable from the standpoint of financial returns from the annual catch are the four heading this list, although the pelts of some of the other species have a higher individual value. All fur animals need proper protection, if their numbers are to be maintained and good fur is to continue to be produced.

MUSKRAT

In certain sections of the country where the open season lasts from four to six and one-half months, the muskrat is becoming scarce. Reports show that there was a decrease in the 1926 annual catch of approximately 20 per cent from that of the previous year. Muskrats range in 47 States but are still unprotected in 6. In 23 States they have to face an open season of more than three months, and in only 15½ States is the open season three months or less, while in 2½ States the muskrat is protected throughout the year.

Those responsible for the enactment of fur laws do not always consider the fact that the most valuable skins are taken late in winter and early in spring. Muskrats within the United States should not be taken before December 1, and, while the fur is still prime when

the breeding season is in progress in the latter part of March, continued trapping would greatly affect the number of young animals for the next year.

SKUNK

The skunk stands next in importance to the muskrat as a source of fur and brings to the trappers of the United States millions of dollars annually. Skunks are found in every State in the Union; 34 States now have laws protecting them, with open seasons of two to four and one-half months, but in 1 State they have protection in only a few counties. There are still 14 States that give them no protection whatever. Protective laws for skunks were passed largely in response to the wishes of farmers, who recognize the usefulness of these animals in destroying injurious insects, and to the demands of persons interested in conserving the fur resources of the country. In view of their usefulness and fur value, skunks should be protected everywhere by a close season of at least nine months, but the right of farmers to destroy predatory skunks should always be reserved. Skunk skins are prime from about the middle of October to the middle of February. Trapping these animals as late as March or April should be prohibited in all States.

RACCOON

Within the memory of many now living the price of raccoon skins was at one time so small that the pelts were seldom marketed, although they were often utilized for homemade caps. Now, however, their value is sufficient to induce trappers to capture them whenever possible, with the result that their numbers are being seriously decreased in all parts of the country. Raccoon pelts were once dressed and dyed to imitate bear, fisher, marten, lynx, and other long-haired furs. So great has been the popularity of raccoon sport-coats and trimmings that other long-haired furs are now being dyed to imitate raccoon in order to supplement the diminishing supply of this fur.

The raccoon has claims to protection not only as a fur animal, but also because of its value as food and game. Though probably less esteemed than opossum, its flesh is eaten in many parts of the country. Affording fur, food, and sport, it is remarkable that the raccoon should not be more highly valued and protected throughout its range during the breeding period and the time of unprime fur, yet it shares with many other fur animals the charge of being harmful to poultry, a fact that has doubtless delayed legislation in its favor. The raccoon ranges in 48 States; 1 State gives it total protection and 43 give partial protection, with open seasons ranging from two to five months. It is still unprotected in 4 States.

Raw-fur collectors in the United States and Canada estimated that the raccoon catch during the past season (1925-26) was approximately 30 per cent less than in the year before, and the future is not promising. No fur bearer is trapped or hunted more closely than the raccoon. It is pursued as game, and the night hunt for it with dogs and torches is a popular sport. The methods commonly used in hunting raccoons at night destroy their dens and nests and consequently decrease the rate of production. Existing conditions show

that the supply is being depleted and that further protection and a more strict enforcement of the laws are necessary if the raccoon is to retain its position among the leading fur bearers.

OPOSSUM

The real importance of the opossum as a fur animal is just coming to be recognized. Its well-established value for food combined with its fur value makes it worthy of careful protection wherever it is found. Its range is limited to approximately 29 States, and in 24 of these it is given partial protection. The open seasons range from two to six months but should not exceed four months, the close season beginning not later than March 1 and extending at least to November 1. This would protect the opossum during the main period of reproduction.

INTERSTATE SHIPMENTS OF PELTS

The United States Department of Agriculture, through the Biological Survey, is in position to aid State authorities in the prosecution of many violators of State conservation laws through the provisions of the Federal Lacey Act, which governs interstate shipments of wild animals. This legislation, enacted on May 25, 1900, and amended and incorporated in the Criminal Code of the United States on March 4, 1909, prohibits delivery to any common carrier for transportation from one State to another of the dead bodies or parts thereof of wild animals, where such animals have been killed or shipped in violation of the laws of the State in which killed or from which shipped. It stands continually on guard as a supplement to State legislation for the protection of wild animals, and deserves careful study by all concerned in revising and framing State laws relating to fur animals, if the States are fully to avail themselves of its provisions. While this law carries no police power, and while the Federal wardens employed in its enforcement are not empowered to seize illegal shipments of furs or game animals, the department and the Federal wardens under its jurisdiction maintain close cooperation with the various States. Many violators are apprehended through the activities of Federal agencies operating under this law, and as a result thousands of dollars in penalties annually accrue to the States.

A violation of the Lacey Act is predicated upon a violation of the State law, but owing to the present status of State laws it is seldom possible to institute Federal prosecutions for illegal shipments of furs. The actual evidence of the illegal killing of fur animals is most difficult for the department to obtain as compared with the documentary evidence of shipments. For instance, frequently a State will protect beavers for an indefinite term or for a period of years, but will make no provision concerning the possession, sale, and shipment from the State of skins of such animals during the continuance of the close season.

In the enforcement of the provisions of the Lacey Act it has been found that most reputable raw-fur houses are eager to cooperate to the fullest extent in the suppression of traffic in unprime and contraband skins. The outstanding need in connection with traffic in

beaver skins is for a system of branding, perforating, or permanently marking those legally taken so that they may be satisfactorily identified and traced to the point of origin. With some such fairly uniform system in vogue in the beaver-producing States, reputable raw-fur dealers would be in position to refuse to handle contraband skins.

The system of tags, affidavits, and shipping permits in connection with the payment of royalties on furs in most of the Provinces of Canada appears to work to advantage in the suppression of illegal traffic in the skins of fur-bearing animals. Upon the payment of the royalty a tag is provided, half of which is surrendered for an export permit, while the stub remains attached to the skin as evidence that the royalty has been paid.

The system has been further developed in British Columbia, where royalties are required to be paid on all furs intended for export and for shipment within the Province for tanning and dressing. Bales of furs for shipment are required to be inspected. Shipments must then have lead seals attached and be accompanied to destination by export permits, duplicates of which are forwarded to the game department of the Province or State to which the fur is being shipped. Other State and Provincial game departments will quickly recognize the value of opportunities to check shipments of furs received from beyond their borders and the possibilities in cooperation to prevent illegal interstate traffic in furs.

REVIEW OF LEGISLATION OF 1926

ALASKA

After consultation with the Alaska Game Commission and approval by the Biological Survey of the commission's recommendations, the Secretary of Agriculture, on May 15, adopted revised regulations regarding Alaska game and land fur animals. The western half of the Territory, mainly south of the Arctic Circle, was opened to beaver trapping during May of each year, with a limit of 20 in any one open season. A system of sealing beaver and marten skins legally taken or possessed was also prescribed.

STATE LAWS

Few States have held legislative sessions since last year's fur-law bulletin (*Farmers' Bulletin No. 1469*) was issued by the department, and of these only Connecticut, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New York, and Virginia have made changes in their laws relating to fur resources.

Mississippi enacted a new fur law effective throughout the State and prescribed the months of December and January as the trapping season. This shortens the season one month from that provided by the act of 1922, which did not become effective in any county until adopted by the board of supervisors. The fee for a nonresident county trapping license was increased from \$100 to \$500 a season.

Louisiana revised its fur laws, and shortened the season 10 days on bear and 15 days on other fur animals. The fee for a trapping license was increased from \$1.25 to \$2 a season, and for a license to buy furs

from \$5 to \$10 for residents and from \$5 to \$50 for nonresidents. The fee for a fur dealer's license was increased from \$25 to \$50 for residents and from \$50 to \$250 for nonresidents.

Kentucky prescribed a \$1 resident and a \$25 nonresident license to take fur animals, and Massachusetts reduced the fee for nonresident licenses, effective January 1, 1927, from \$15.25 to \$5.25.

In Virginia members of the enlisted or commissioned personnel of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps stationed in the State were granted the privilege of obtaining hunting licenses (required to trap any fur animals) at the same fee as residents, and county clerks were authorized to allow 90 cents on county licenses when exchanged for State-wide licenses.

New York shortened the season 10 days on muskrat in certain sections of the Adirondack region by closing after April 20 instead of April 30.

LAWS OF CANADA

In the Provinces of Manitoba, New Brunswick, Ontario, Quebec, and Saskatchewan, provisions were modified concerning fur-bearing animals, either by legislation or by regulation. Manitoba closed the season on beaver north of the fifty-third parallel, and Quebec shortened the season on beaver and otter one month by closing after March 31 instead of April 30.

Ontario continued the close season on beaver and otter for an indefinite period in the part of the Province south of the French and Mattawa Rivers and shortened the season in the area north to the Canadian National Railway to the period January 1 to February 20 instead of December 15 to March 31, which remains the open season in the northern part of the Province.

New Brunswick shortened the season on mink one month, and Saskatchewan prohibited fall trapping of muskrats by closing the season during the period November 7 to December 14.

SUMMARY OF LAWS

Legislation for the protection of fur animals has not progressed in some States to the stage of stringent regulation, and this condition, together with the fact that such legislation is in the formative period, makes it often exceedingly difficult to determine what restrictions apply to transporting and marketing furs.

In stating the open season the plan has been followed, as in the bulletin on the game laws,¹ to include *the first and last days thereof*. Statements regarding trapping on lands of another do not take into consideration the general trespass laws of the State. The bounty laws included relate for convenience to all animals and birds on which bounty is paid.

FEDERAL LAWS

Two Federal laws have a bearing on the fur industry of the United States—the Lacey Act, governing interstate commerce in wild animals, and the tariff act of September 21, 1922.

That part of the Lacey Act codified as section 242 of the Criminal Code (35 Stat., 1137) makes it unlawful to deliver to a common carrier for transportation "from any State, Territory, or District of the United States to any other State, Territory, or District thereof" the bodies or parts of bodies of any wild animals killed or shipped in violation of the law of the State, Territory, or District in which killed or from which shipped.

The tariff act of September 21, 1922, places a duty of 15 per cent ad valorem on all live wild animals

shipped into the United States. This includes silver and black foxes, the skins of which, dressed or undressed, and manufactures thereof, are dutiable at 50 per cent ad valorem. Other furs dressed on the skin, not advanced further than dyeing, are dutiable at 25 per cent ad valorem. Raw furs and skins (except silver and black fox skins) are admitted free.

The regulations of the Department of Agriculture for the inspection, quarantine, and entry of foxes have been rescinded. Foxes may now be brought in at any port on presentation of the regular importation permits and payment of the duty imposed by the tariff act.

LAWS OF STATES

ALABAMA

Open seasons: ¹ *Dates inclusive*
Beaver, otter, bear, raccoon,
fox, opossum, mink, muskrat
(trapping). Nov. 1-Feb. 28.¹

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to set traps in such manner as to endanger domestic stock.

Licenses: Fee, \$15 for first trap and \$2.50 for each additional trap; issued by probate judges. Landowners or landlords, tenants, and members of families may trap on own land during open season without license. Written permission required to trap on land of another.

Possession and sale: Possession of the young of protected fur animals prohibited during close season. No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: Under special permit from commissioner of game and fisheries fur animals may be captured or possessed for propagation.

Bounties: None paid.

¹ Alabama: Owner may protect premises in any manner at any time from depredations of fur animals.

² Fur animals may be hunted with dog or gun: Sept. 1-Feb. 28.

ALASKA¹

Open seasons: ² *Dates inclusive*
District 1: ³ ⁴
Beaver (Alaska Peninsula only) May 1-May 31.⁵
Muskrat Dec. 16-Apr. 30.

Land otter, mink, weasel (ermine), east of longitude 138° Jan. 1-Mar. 1.⁴

West of longitude 138° (see exception) Dec. 16-Mar. 31

Exception: Land otter, weasel (ermine) in Kodiak-Afognak Islands group Dec. 1-Feb. 15.

Red, cross, and silver foxes, lynx Dec. 1-Feb. 15.

Blue fox (on Aleutian Islands Reservation only) Dec. 1-Feb. 15.

Black bear (including its brown and blue, or glacier bear, color variations) Oct. 1-May 31.

Wolf, coyote, wolverene, marmot No close season.

District 2: ⁶
Beaver (see footnote 5) May 1-May 31.⁵

Muskrat, north summit Alaska Range and Ahklun Mountains (see exception) Mar. 15-May 31.

Exception: In drainage Tanana River and tributaries Mar. 15-May 15.

¹ Laws relating to game animals, including deer and other big game, rabbits, and squirrels, will be found in Farmers' Bulletin No. 1505 "Game Laws for the Season 1926-27."

ALASKA—Continued

Open seasons—Continued.

District 9—Continued.

Muskat—Continued.

South summit Alaska Range and Ahklun Mountains

Land otter, mink, weasel (ermine) (see exception).
Exception: South summit

Alaska Range and Ahklun Mountains....

Dates inclusive

Dec. 16-Apr. 30.

Nov. 16-Mar. 1.

Dee. 1-Mar. 1.

Fox (blue foxes, north summit Alaska Range and Ahklun Mountains only—south, no open season), lynx.....

Nov. 16-Mar. 1

Black bear (including its brown and blue, or glacier bear, color variations) (see exception)

Sept. 1-June 15.

Exception: South summit

Alaska Range and Ahklun Mountains....

Oct. 1-May 31.

Polar bear, wolf, coyote, wolverene, marmot.....

No close season.

District 9: 7

Beaver (see footnote 5)..... May 1-May 31.¹

Muskat..... Apr. 1-May 31.

Mink, land otter, weasel (ermine), fox, lynx..... Nov. 16-Mar. 15.

Black bear (including its brown and blue, or glacier bear, color variations),

polar bear, wolf, coyote,

wolverene, marmot..... No close season.

Throughout Territory:

Beaver (except as above), marten, sea otter..... No open season.

Bear (large brown or grizzly).....

Sept. 1-June 20.²

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to take or kill land fur animals with poison, by use of trap or device known as the "krips," steel bear trap, or any other trap with jaws having a spread exceeding 9 inches, by aid or use of a shotgun, fire, jacklight, pit lamp, searchlight, or other artificial light, or (except polar bear) by aid of a dog. No fur animal may be taken from its home or den by digging, smoking, or the use of chemicals, and no home, house, den, or runway of a beaver or muskrat may be injured or destroyed.

Bag limits: Three large brown or grizzly bears, 20 beavers, a season.

Licenses: *Trapping:* Nonresident, \$50 (nonresident, hunting large brown or grizzly bears, must have registered guide); resident,³ \$2 (not required of residents under 16 years of age, nor of native-born Indians, Eskimos, or half-breeds who have not exercised the right of franchise or severed their tribal relations). Alien, \$100 (special license, issued by members of commission). *Fur dealer:* Resident, \$10. Nonresident citizen, or corporation, association, or copartnership organized under laws of Territory, or a State of the United States, \$250. Alien, or a corporation, association, or copartnership not organized under the laws of Territory, or a State of the United States, \$500 (agents, nonresident citizen, \$250; resident, \$10). Licenses issued by members of commission, game wardens, and authorized agents. Dealer's license not required of native-born resident Indian, Eskimo, or half-breed who has not exercised right of franchise or severed his tribal relations, or of a hunter or trapper to sell skins of fur animals he has lawfully taken, and a person not engaged or employed in the fur trade may buy furs for his own use, but not for sale.

Licensees, within 30 days after expiration of license, must report to game commission, Juneau, number and kind of fur animals taken, purchased, or otherwise procured under license. Fur dealer must also comply with Territorial laws.

Territorial licenses and requirements: Stationary fur buyer, \$15; traveling agent for stationary fur buyer, \$15; traveling fur buyer, \$100; issued by United States commissioner; fur buyer must

ALASKA—Continued

also pay license tax on each pelt, as follows: Sea otter, \$3; silver fox, \$2; black fox, \$2.50; blue fox, 75 cents; polar, brown, and grizzly bear, and cross fox, 50 cents; black bear, beaver, marten, land otter, red and white fox, lynx, 25 cents; muskrat, weasel, 2 cents; pelt not specifically mentioned, 10 cents. No Territorial license required for trapping, but trapper sending or removing furs from Territory must pay license tax on such skins and must keep record of all pelts taken and make annual report to United States commissioner on or before August 1, showing to whom and when sold or disposed of; and must pay tax on all pelts not sold to licensed fur trader in Territory.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on prime skins legally taken or on beaver skins duly sealed. Beaver skins taken or acquired prior to November 1, 1926, must be sealed on or before that date, and thereafter they must be presented for sealing within 90 days after acquisition. Fur dealers required to be licensed (see "Licenses"). Unlawful to sell the hides, heads, or horns of any game animals (includes large brown and grizzly bears), except the hides or parts thereof of moose, caribou, deer, and mountain goats legally taken during open season, and shed antlers of caribou, moose, and deer. Blue-fox skins must be tagged or branded before being sold.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on prime skins legally taken, but no person who is engaged in fur farming or the fur trade as a dealer or agent shall possess or transport such furs without a license. Skins of beaver properly sealed may be possessed and transported at any time. Territorial license taxes must be paid before shipment, and blue-fox skins (other than those raised on farms having a registered brand and branded with such brand), whether acquired in Territory or imported, must be tagged (fee, \$1.50) by United States commissioner.

Shipment must be accompanied by statement showing number and kind of skins therein and that no unprime skin is included; such statements to be taken up and mailed to Alaska Game Commission, Juneau, by collectors of customs when by freight or express, by postmasters, when by parcel post, or direct to commission by shipper when by other means.

Nonresident citizen or alien may export three large brown or grizzly bears under hunting license coupons and affidavit of lawful killing.

Resident may export for mounting and return within one year, two heads or trophies of large brown or grizzly bears legally killed, under permit, fee \$1 for each trophy. Resident citizen removing from Territory may export large brown or grizzly bears legally acquired, under permit, fee \$5, for each specimen. (See "Licenses".)

Propagation: License, fee \$2, must be obtained from Alaska Game Commission, to conduct a fur farm or to possess fur animals for propagation. Fur animals may be taken for propagation under permit from Secretary of Agriculture and countersigned by executive officer of the commission. On Aleutian Islands Reservation and certain other islands, permits to use the islands for fur farming and to trap animals for breeding purposes must be obtained from Department of Agriculture. Fur farmer must obtain Territorial license, fee \$10, and pay Territorial license tax on each pelt sold. Issued by commissioner. Blue-fox farmer must register brand, fee \$10.

Bounties: Wolf, \$15; eagle, \$1 (paid by Territory).

¹ Alaska: Regulations under Alaska game law of Jan. 13, 1925, relating to land fur animals may be obtained upon application to Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or to executive officer, Alaska Game Commission, Juneau, Alaska. For special information regarding sea otters and fur-seal fisheries and Afognak Reservation, which are subject to special legislative and administrative control, application should be made to Commissioner of Fisheries, Washington, D. C.

ALASKA—Continued

¹ Unlawful to kill land fur animals when the fur is unprime; the killing of all land fur animals on national bird and game refuges, Mount McKinley National Park, Katmai and Glacier Bay National Monuments, on Kruzof and Partofshikof Islands, or, except by occupant, on any island under lease or permit for fur-farming purposes, is prohibited.

² District 1 includes the Aleutian Islands, Alaska Peninsula, and neighboring islands, and southeastern Alaska, mainland and islands, from Cape Fairweather to Dixon Entrance.

³ Land otter, weasel (ermine), on Kodiak-Afognak Islands Group—Dark Island on the north, Marmot Island on the east, and Tugidak and Trinity Islands on the west and south—Dec. 1-Feb. 15.

⁴ Beavers may be taken May 1 to May 31 in *Fur District No. 1* on the Alaska Peninsula; in *Fur District No. 2*, west of Alaska Railroad from Anchorage to Nenana and southwest of Tanana River from Nenana to Fort Gibbon, and west of a line from Fort Gibbon to summit of Endicott Mountains, following divide between streams entering the Yukon above and below Fort Gibbon; and in *Fur District No. 3*, in the drainage of the Noatak, Kobuk, Selawik, and Buckland Rivers. Limit, 20 a season. Skins must be sealed by commissioner, game warden, or other authorized person within 90 days under affidavit of lawful taking or acquisition.

⁵ District 2 includes the mainland and islands from Cape Fairweather, Gulf of Alaska, Iliamna Lake, and Bristol Bay, northward to the headwaters of the streams flowing into the Arctic Ocean north of the sixty-eighth parallel of north latitude.

⁶ District 3 includes the region drained by the streams entering the Arctic Ocean north of the sixty-eighth parallel of north latitude and the drainage of the Noatak, Kebuk, Selawik, and Buckland Rivers.

⁷ Large brown and grizzly bears are game animals and may be killed at any time to prevent damage to person or property. Resident license not required to take game animals.

⁸ Unlawful to feed to a fox or other fur animal held in captivity, any part of a game animal or bird other than an eagle, a raven, crow, hawk, owl, or cormorant, except waste parts such as hides, viscera, and bones.

ARIZONA**Open seasons:**

Fur and predatory animals... No close season.¹

Prohibited methods: No restrictions.

Licenses: Fee, \$2.50; issued by warden, designated deputies, and clerks of boards of supervisors. License not required for trapping on own land, nor by persons under 18 years of age. Unlawful to disturb or remove traps of licensed trappers on public domain or on lands where they have permission to trap.

Possession and sale: No restrictions.

Shipment and export: No restrictions.

Miscellaneous: Unlawful to use fish or the flesh of any game bird or animal for trap bait.

Propagation: Under permit from State game warden, fur-bearing and predatory animals may be kept for propagation, exhibition, or sale.

Bounties: Payment of bounties is optional with county boards of supervisors.

¹ Arizona: Mountain lion, wolf, fox, coyote, lynx, wildcat, skunk, or other obnoxious animals may be taken on State game preserves only under regulations of State game warden. Owner may protect his premises from depredations of predatory and fur animals at any time.

ARKANSAS**Open seasons:**

Dates inclusive
Bear, beaver, otter (see exceptions)... Dec. 1, 1928.

Exceptions: Bear (15 days), Nov. 15-19, Dec. 26-30, and Jan. 10-14, inclusive, and beaver and otter, Nov. 15-Jan. 31, in Chicot and Desha Counties.²

Raccoon, opossum..... Nov. 15-Feb. 1.

ARKANSAS—Continued

Open seasons—Continued. **Dates inclusive**
Other fur animals (see exceptions)..... Dec. 1-Jan. 31.

Exceptions: In Chicot and Desha Counties¹..... Nov. 15-Jan. 31. In Clay County..... Oct. 1-Mar. 1.

Prohibited methods: No restrictions.

Bag limits: One bear a season.

Licenses: Trapping license, \$20 (only required for use of 12 or more traps). Hunting license required to kill bears: Resident, \$1.10; nonresident, \$15; dog, used in hunting bears, \$1.50; issued by State game and fish commission and circuit clerks.

County licenses for bear: Chicot County: Nonresident of State, \$50; resident of State, \$5.25; Desha County: Nonresident of State, \$50; resident of State, \$2.50. Issued by circuit clerks. Licenses not required of residents under 16.

Possession and sale: Sale or possession of pelt taken in State prohibited except between December 1 and February 5. Sale or exchange of bears prohibited.

Shipment and export: No restrictions except on bears, export of which is prohibited except by nonresident licensee under affidavit that bear was legally taken and is not for sale.

Propagation: The fish and game commission is authorized to issue permits to breeders of game and fur animals under such regulations as it may prescribe.

Bounties: County courts may offer bounty on wolf, wildcat, or panther, and fix the amount of such bounty.

1 Arkansas: Fur animals found destroying crops or poultry may be killed at any time.

2 In Chicot and Desha Counties fur animals may only be taken on own or leased land or land adjacent to cultivated crops.

CALIFORNIA**Open seasons:**

Dates inclusive
Black or brown bear, ring-tail cat, coon, pine marten, fisher, wolverene, mink, skunk, river otter, fox..... Oct. 15-Feb. 28.

Seal and sea lion (in game district 19, no open season)..... Unprotected.

Beaver³ (see exception), sea otter..... No open season.

Exception: Beaver in fish and game districts¹, 2, and 3..... No close season.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to use poisons or gun larger than No. 10 gauge in taking fur animals, or to dig or smoke out skunks from dens.

Licenses: Citizen, \$1; alien, \$2; issued by fish and game commission. License issued free to veterans of Civil War. Duplicate license issued only on affidavit of applicant that original has been lost or destroyed. License not required of persons under 18 years of age. Licensed trappers required to report catch before July 1. Licensee must exhibit license and furs to wardens or peace officers upon demand. Unlawful to disturb or remove traps of licensed trapper who is trapping on the public domain or on lands where he has permission to trap.

Possession and sale: Unlawful to possess green beaver hides except in fish and game districts¹, 2, and 3. No other restrictions.

Shipment and export: No restrictions.

Propagation: Fur animals may be raised in captivity under regulations of the commissioners.

Bounties: Mountain lion, female, \$30; male, \$20; paid by fish and game commission. Boards of supervisors of counties may fix the rate and pay bounty on coyote, wildcat, fox, lynx, bear, or mountain lion. Many counties now pay a bounty on some of these animals, especially on coyotes.⁴

¹ California: Written permission from board of fish and game commissioners required to trap or hunt predatory animals on State game refuges.

CALIFORNIA—Continued

¹ Of the 66 fish and game districts created under the act of 1917, as amended in 1919, 1921, and 1925, 9 (1, 1½, 1¾, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 4½, and 4¾) are properly hunting districts; 23, 24, 25, and 26 are fishing districts but are open to hunting; of the other 33 districts, 31 are game refuges and 22 are fishing districts.

District 1 comprises the eastern half of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys, including all counties not included in districts 1½, 1¾, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 4½, and 4¾.

District 1½ comprises the counties of Del Norte, Siskiyou, and Humboldt.

District 1¾ comprises Modoc and Lassen Counties.

District 2 comprises that part of the State south of Humboldt and Tehama Counties, west of the Sacramento River and north of San Francisco Bay, including the counties of Glenn, Colusa, Yolo, Solano, Napa, Lake, Sonoma, and Marin, and that portion of Mendocino County not included in district 2½.

District 2½ comprises townships in Mendocino County bordering on the Pacific Ocean, and townships 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 north, range 16 west.

District 3 comprises the region around the southern portion of San Francisco Bay and the coast counties south of the Golden Gate as far as Ventura, including the counties of Contra Costa, Alameda, Santa Clara, San Francisco, Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and Ventura, also San Benito and the western half of San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Merced, Fresno, and Kern Counties.

District 4 comprises counties in southern California, namely, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino.

District 4½ comprises counties of Mono and Inyo.

District 4¾ comprises San Diego and Imperial Counties.

Districts 23, 24, 25, and 26, all located in district No. 1, are as follows:

District 23 comprises the drainage area of Lake Tahoe and the Truckee River in the counties of Placer and Eldorado.

District 24 comprises the drainage area of Silver, Twin, Blue, Meadow, and Wood Lakes in the counties of Alpine and Amador.

District 25 comprises the drainage area of Lake Almanor in the counties of Plumas and Lassen.

District 26 comprises Sixty Lake Basin, part of Rae Lake, and to the south fork of Woods Creek in Fresno County.

¹ Beaver doing damage to levees or other protective works in reclamation, levee, or swampland districts may be taken under permit from commission, such taking to be reported within 10 days, when commission issues permit for disposition of skins.

For information in regard to bounties in any county, application should be made to the county clerk.

COLORADO

Open seasons:

Beaver..... No open season.¹

All other fur animals..... No close season.¹

Prohibited methods: No restrictions.

Licenses: Hunting license required to trap: Resident: General, \$5; limited \$2 (for coyote, mountain lion, wolf, bobcat, lynx); nonresident, \$25; issued by commissioner, county clerks, and other agents. Unnaturalized resident not permitted to hunt, capture, or kill any wild bird or animal.

Possession and sale: No restrictions.

Shipment and export: No restrictions.

Miscellaneous: Use of game or fish for trap bait prohibited.

Propagation: No restrictions, except as to beaver and game animals.

Bounties: None paid by State since 1895. On petition of 50 freeholders, county commissioners

COLORADO—Continued

may levy a tax to pay bounties on coyote, wolf, and mountain lion.

¹ **Colorado:** The owner of property being damaged by beavers may be permitted to kill them under such regulations as may be provided concerning disposition of the skins by the State game and fish commissioner.

A permit from the State game and fish commissioner is necessary to take mountain lion, wolf, coyote, fox, lynx, wildcat, mink, marten, or wolverine on State game refuges.

CONNECTICUT

Open seasons:

Dates inclusive

Muskrat..... Nov. 1-Mar. 31.

Raccoon..... Nov. 1-Jan. 31.

Fox, weasel..... No close season.

Skunk, otter, mink, and other fur animals..... Nov. 1-Mar. 15.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to trap with scented baits or to take animals with a snare or similar device, to use steel traps having more than a 6-inch spread of jaws, or any steel trap having teeth except for otter. Unlawful to disturb muskrat house or den or to hunt muskrats from sunset to sunrise. Traps must be visited at least once in 48 hours, and, on lands of another, must not be set in path, wood road, or specially prepared furrow. Owner or person using traps must have his name legibly stamped thereon.

Licenses: Hunting license required to trap: Resident, \$2.25; nonresident, \$10.25; issued by city, town, or borough clerk. Persons under 16 years of age are denied a hunting license, but may obtain one for taking fur animals only. License not required of residents hunting or trapping on own land during open season. Permission of owner required to trap on lands of another. Licensee required to report number of animals trapped each season. Taxidermist, \$5; issued by board of fisheries and game.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: No restrictions on possession or sale of fur animals kept in captivity under license (fee, \$2).

Bounties: Any town may pay bounty of \$5 for wildcat, fox, rattlesnake, copperhead snake, and \$1 for weasel, woodchuck, and wild Belgian or German hare killed within its limits.

¹ **Connecticut:** Fox, skunk, raccoon, wildcat, mink, or weasel may be hunted or trapped on State game preserves only by superintendent of fisheries and game or persons designated by him. Fur animals may be killed at any time for protection of property.

DELaware

Open seasons:

Dates inclusive

Skunk, mink, otter, muskrat.... Dec. 1-Mar. 10.¹

Fox..... Oct. 1-Apr. 30.

Raccoon, opossum..... Oct. 15-Jan. 15.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to use pitfall, deadfall, scaffold, cage, snare, trap, net, pen, baited hook, or baited field, or any other similar device, or any drug, poison, chemical, or explosive for taking animals protected by State laws, except muskrat, skunk, mink, and otter. Traps or other devices unlawfully set are subject to confiscation. Unlawful to destroy the nest, den, or lair of any animal protected by law. Unlawful to hunt, kill, take, or destroy any protected animal, except muskrat, skunk, mink, and otter, while the ground is covered with snow. Unlawful to shoot at or destroy any fox while it is being chased by a dog. Muskrats may not be taken during the time any flood or freshet may cause them to leave their usual places of shelter

DELAWARE—Continued

and protection, nor may they be shot at night, hunted with a dog, or taken by the method commonly known as "nailing."

Licenses: Hunting license required; Nonresident, \$10.50; resident, \$1.10 (not required in county of residence nor on own land); issued by commission. Permission of owner required to take or kill muskrats on land or marsh of another.

Possession and sale: Unlawful to sell fox or fox hide. No other restrictions.

Shipment and export: Unlawful to export fox or fox hide. No other restrictions.

Propagation: No restrictions, provided a permit is obtained from the chief game warden (fee, \$1). A limited number of wild fur or game animals for propagating purposes may be taken under permit.

Bounties: None paid.

¹ **Delaware:** Owners may kill foxes at any time when destroying their poultry, and other fur animals may be killed at any time when destroying property.

² In New Castle County, on embanked meadows muskrats may be taken from December 1 to March 20.

FLORIDA**Open seasons:**

Beaver, otter Dates inclusive Nov. 1-Jan. 31.

Other fur animals (see exceptions) Nov. 20-Feb. 15.

Exceptions: In Brevard and Volusia Counties Dec. 1-Feb. 1.

In Collier, Dade, Glades, Highlands, and Monroe Counties Nov. 20-Feb. 28.

In Hendry County Dec. 1-Feb. 28.

In Orange, Osceola, and Seminole Counties Dec. 1-Jan. 31.

In Walton County Nov. 20-Feb. 20.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to use pitfall, deadfall, cage, snare, net, blind, pen, baited hook, or similar device, or drugs, poison, chemical, or explosive for injuring or capturing animals protected by law.

Licenses: Resident, \$1.25 (county of residence); \$3.25 (county other than county of residence); \$10.25 (state-wide license). Nonresident, \$25 (county license). Issued by county judge. Permission of owner required to trap on inclosed land of another.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: No legislation.

Bounties: None paid.

GEORGIA

(Laws of 1926 not received)

Open seasons:

Beaver, mink, otter, bear, muskrat, raccoon Nov. 20-Feb. 28.

Fox (red, gray) Sept. 1-Jan. 31.

Other fur animals No close season.

Prohibited methods: Fox dens protected during close season. Fox, skunk, or wildcat may not be taken by trap, deadfall, or similar device.

Licenses: Resident, \$3; nonresident, \$25; issued by commissioner or county warden. Permission of owner required to trap on lands of another.

Possession and sale: Prohibited during close season. Unlawful to purchase or accept furs from person who at the time is not the holder of a valid State trapping license. Dealers must make such reports as may be required by commission.

Shipment and export: Transportation company may not accept furs for shipment unless shipper exhibits his trapping license or dealer's certificate. Packages for shipment must be marked with number and kind of hides contained therein.

Propagation: Permit from commissioner required to possess fur animals for propagation.

Bounties: None paid.

¹ Fur animals destroying property may be killed at any time.

HAWAII

Hawaii has no wild animals valuable for fur. There are no restrictions on the propagation of fur animals except that mongooses and rabbits may not be kept or bred. Pet rabbits may be raised if kept in confinement.

IDAHO**Open seasons:**

Beaver Dates inclusive No open season.¹

Marten, fisher, otter, mink, raccoon, fox Dec. 1-Mar. 1.

Muskrat in Bear Lake and Caribou Counties Mar. 1-Apr. 13.

In rest of State (except in irrigated districts, no close season) Dec. 1-Mar. 1.

Other fur and predatory animals No close season.¹

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to destroy houses, dams, or other structures erected by fur animals.

Licenses: Resident, \$5; nonresident, \$25; alien, \$50; issued by warden, deputy, or authorized agent. Licensed trapper must make verified report at end of season of number and kind of fur caught, where sold, and the price received. Unlawful to destroy, disturb, or remove traps of licensed trapper.

Possession and sale: ² Skins of animals legally taken, within or without State, may be possessed or sold at any time. Unlawful to possess fur animals, or the hides thereof, on which there is no open season in the State, without permit from State game warden.

Shipment and export: No restrictions.

Miscellaneous: Unlawful to use flesh of any game animal for trap bait. Unlawful to destroy houses, dams, or other structures erected by fur animals, except under permit of State warden.

Propagation: Permit from State warden required. Permittee must make verified yearly report showing number of animals kept in captivity, number sold, and number on hand.

Bounties: None paid.

¹ **Idaho:** State fish and game warden may close season in any locality on any species of fur-bearing animal threatened with extinction. Under permit of State warden, persons may protect their own premises from depredations of fur animals, except that bears doing damage may be destroyed without a permit.

² All trapping is prohibited on State game preserves, except that certain predatory animals may be killed thereon by deputy game wardens and persons authorized by State game warden.

³ State game warden may grant permits to take beavers when doing damage to irrigation canals, crops, etc., or authorize deputy warden or State trapper to take such animals. Pefts of animals taken must be turned over to warden for sale, half the proceeds going to permittee or person whose property is being damaged. Possession of beaver hides otherwise prohibited.

ILLINOIS**Open seasons:**

Otter, raccoon, skunk, opossum, fox in northern zone Nov. 1-Feb. 15.

In central zone Nov. 15-Feb. 1.

In southern zone Nov. 15-Jan. 15.

Muskrat, mink, in northern zone Nov. 1-Mar. 1.

In central zone Nov. 15-Mar. 1.

In southern zone Nov. 15-Feb. 15.

Other fur animals No close season.

Prohibited methods: Houses, dens, and den trees, of fur animals protected, except otter and muskrat dens which obstruct public or private ditches or watercourses. Unlawful to use spear or similar device for hunting or taking fur-bearing animals, or explosives, chemicals, or mechanical devices or smokers of any kind to drive them out of their burrows, dens, or houses. Use of automobile or vehicle propelled by mechanical power, or the lights thereof, or ferret, weasel, guinea pig, or rat, in hunting or taking fur-bearing animal prohibited.

ILLINOIS—Continued

Licenses: Resident citizen, \$1; nonresident citizen, \$10.50; issued by county, city, or village clerk. License not required of landowners and tenants and members of families to trap during open season on the lands on which they reside. License not issued to a person under 16 years of age without written consent of parent or guardian, nor to alien. Licensee, on or before April 15, must report all hides of fur animals taken, sold, shipped, or dealt in, together with names and addresses of persons to whom sold or shipped. Permission from owner, agent, or occupant required to trap on land of another.

Fur buyer, \$10; wholesale fur buyer, \$50. Issued by department of conservation. Buyer must keep daily register of all furs purchased.

Possession and sale: Possession of green hides (hides which have not been tanned) of fur animals permitted in each zone during the open season and 10 days thereafter. No other restrictions on possession and sale.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken and possessed.

Propagation: Permit required to conduct a fur farm on which protected animals are reared; fee, \$2. Permit to breed and raise ferrets, fee, \$10.

Bounties: None paid by State; counties may pay bounty on groundhog and crow.

1 Illinois: Northern zone comprises Henderson, Warren, Knox, Peoria, Woodford, Livingston, and Iroquois Counties and all counties north thereof. *Southern zone* comprises Madison, Bond, Fayette, Effingham, Jasper, and Crawford Counties and all counties south thereof. *Central zone* comprises all counties not included in the northern or southern zones.

INDIANA

Open seasons: *Dates inclusive*
Raccoon, fox, opossum, skunk,
mink, muskrat-----Nov. 10-Feb. 10.
Beaver, otter-----No open season.

Prohibited methods: Traps set on land of another must be placed at least 18 inches within burrow or hollow log and must be visited at least once in each 36 hours. Muskrat houses protected except when obstructing ditches or watercourses. Unlawful to dig out fur-bearing animals or to chase them from their burrows by use of smoke, fumes, or chemicals.

Licenses: None required of residents; nonresident, \$15.50; issued by clerk circuit court. Written consent of owner, occupant, or lessee required to trap on land of another.

Possession and sale: Possession of fur animals or green hides prohibited during close season, except that fresh skins may be disposed of during first five days of close season.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken and possessed.

Propagation: All animals raised in captivity are considered domestic stock, and the owner may possess, sell, ship, transport, or otherwise dispose of them without regard to laws regulating the killing and disposition of wild animals. Fur animals, lawfully acquired, may be possessed for breeding purposes during close season. An inspection certificate, fee \$5, must be obtained from the department of conservation. Permit required to possess or harbor ferrets; fees, \$10 for each single ferret and \$5 for each additional one; issued by conservation department.

Bounties: Boards of county commissioners may pay bounty on wolf, fox, groundhog, crow, owl, or hawk.

1 Indiana: Protected fur animals may be killed at any time on one's own premises to protect property. The destruction of such animals, however, must be reported to the department of conservation within five days, and if hides are preserved, they must be sent to the department or arrangements made for their disposition

IOWA

Open seasons: *Dates inclusive*
Beaver, mink, otter-----Nov. 15-Mar. 15.
Raccoon, skunk-----Nov. 1-Jan. 31.
Muskrat-----No open season.
Other fur animals-----No close season.

Prohibited methods: Use of poison prohibited; skunk dens and muskrat houses may not be injured or destroyed.

Licenses: Hunting license required to trap: Resident, \$1; nonresident or resident alien, \$10; issued by county auditor. License not issued to persons under 18 years of age without written consent of parent or guardian. Owners of farmlands, their children, and tenants may trap on own land without license during open season. Permission of owner, occupant, or agent required to hunt or trap fur animals on cultivated or inclosed land of another.

Possession and sale: Skins of fur animals and parts thereof lawfully taken, within or without State, may be possessed and sold during the open season and 10 days thereafter, or at any time on proof of lawful possession, or upon filing an affidavit with the auditor of the county in which possessed, giving an inventory of such skins and stating when taken or from whom acquired and the location of premises where retained; provided that green hides in process of manufacture may be possessed at any time.

Shipment and export: Skins of protected fur animals legally taken may be exported during open season and first 10 days of close season.

Propagation: Breeder's permit, fee \$2, must be obtained from State game warden to propagate protected fur animals.

Bounties: Boards of supervisors of counties may allow bounty on crow, groundhog, pocket gopher, or rattlesnake.

1 Iowa: Fur animals may be destroyed at any time to protect public or private property.

2 Expires Oct. 15, 1928.

KANSAS

Open seasons: *Dates inclusive*
Muskrat, skunk, mink, opossum, civet cat-----Dec. 2-Feb. 28.¹
Raccoon-----Nov. 2-Jan. 31.
Beaver, otter-----No open season.

Prohibited methods: Ferrets, poisons, or use of smoke guns or other devices for forcing smoke, gas, or liquids into holes, dens, or runways, prohibited. Unlawful to destroy houses, dens, or runways of fur animals. Unlawful to set or maintain more than 30 traps, which must be visited daily.

Licenses: Resident, \$1; issued by county clerk. Resident landowner and members of his family may hunt or trap on own land during open season without license. Trapping license not issued to nonresident or alien. Consent of owner or lessee required to hunt or kill wild animals on land of another.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: Quadrupeds raised in wholly enclosed preserve under license (fee, \$2) may be sold at any time for breeding or stocking purposes. Shipments must be tagged to show number and kind of animals, number of breeder's license, and names and addresses of consignor and consignee, and be accompanied by permits from State warden. Licensee required to make annual report of number of animals in possession. Wild animals may be captured during open season and thereafter had in possession for breeding purposes, under rules and regulations of State warden.

Bounties: Coyote, \$1; wolf, \$5; crow, pocket gopher, 10 cents each; jack rabbit, 5 cents each; crow eggs, 1 cent each; paid by county.

1 Kansas: Owner or legal occupant of land may destroy these animals at any time when they are destroying poultry or damaging other property.

KENTUCKY

Open seasons: ¹⁾ Dates inclusive
 Beaver, mink, raccoon, fox,
 otter, opossum, skunk Nov. 15-Dec. 31.
 Other fur animals No close season.

Prohibited methods: Traps must be set 18 inches or more within a hole, cave, or hollow log, and must be visited within each 36 hours.

Licenses: Resident, \$1; nonresident, \$25. Issued by county clerk. Written consent of owner or lessee required to trap on lands of another.

Possession and sale: Possession of green skins during close season prima facie evidence of unlawful taking.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: No legislation.

Bounties: None paid.

¹ *Kentucky:* Fur animals may be killed at any time on one's premises to protect property.

² Raccoon, opossum, skunk, and mink may also be taken with gun or dog from Oct. 1 to Feb. 15.

LOUISIANA

Open seasons: ¹⁾ Dates inclusive
 Bear ²⁾ Oct. 15-Jan. 5.

Muskrat, mink, otter, raccoon,
 skunk, opossum, fox, weasel Nov. 20-Feb. 5.³

Beaver No open season.

Wolf, wildcat, cougar, coyote,
 alligator No close season.⁴

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to trap bear or fox at any time, or wolf, wildcat, or cougar from February 6 to November 19; use of firearms for other fur animals prohibited. Gigs, spears, pitchforks, or like devices, and explosives, chemicals, mechanical devices, or smokers to drive fur animals from dens or houses prohibited. Unlawful to destroy muskrat houses and nests, lairs, or dens of other fur animals or to set traps within 10 feet thereof.

Bag limits: One bear a day, five a season.

Licenses: ⁴⁾ Resident (trapping only); authorizes not more than 250 traps in parish where holder traps), \$2; issued by tax collector. Traps must be visited daily. Trapping licenses not issued to nonresidents. Resident fur buyer, \$10; resident dealer, \$50; nonresident buyer, \$50; nonresident dealer, \$250; issued by department of conservation. Hunting license required to take bear, fox, wolf, wildcat, or cougar. Nonresident, ²⁾ \$50; resident, \$1. Licensed trapper within 15 days after close of season must report to department of conservation the number and kind of animals taken under license.

Possession and sale: Possession of raw or undressed furs prohibited from March 1 to November 19. Unlawful to possess raw furs without a license. Dealer must file sworn monthly statement of kind and number of pelts bought in State, and showing pelts shipped out of State.

Shipment and export: Tax, otter, 25 cents; mink, raccoon, 5 cents; and all other pelts, 1 cent each, must be paid on all pelts taken before being shipped out of State. All shipments must bear tags furnished by commissioner; no furs nor alligator skins may be shipped out of State except by holder of a dealer's license or by a trapper shipping his own catch; export of bear prohibited, except under written permission of the commissioner. Dealer must make sworn monthly report of pelts shipped out of State.

Propagation: Fur animals raised in captivity under license (fee, \$10) may be sold at any time for stocking or breeding purposes, but may not be killed and pelleted except during the open season. Fur animals for breeding purposes may not be captured except under restrictions specified in permits issued by department of conservation. Permit from the department is required to import wild quadrupeds into the State or to export from the State.

Bounties: None paid.

¹ *Louisiana:* Unlawful to take young of any fur animal the pelt of which has no regular market value.

² Bears may be killed at any time on one's own land when actually damaging property.

LOUISIANA—Continued

³ Muskrats may be killed at any time when damaging any levee, and, under permit of department of conservation, to prevent damage to cultivated or pasture land; any fur animal may be killed by the owner of land upon which it is destroying property.

⁴ Wolves and wildcats hunted for sport may be taken in any manner at any time and may be possessed by the lawful holder of a State hunting license.

MAINE

Open seasons: ¹⁾ Dates inclusive

Muskrat (see exception) Oct. 16-May 14.²⁾

Exception: In Androscoggin,
 Cumberland, Kennebec,
 Knox, Lincoln, Sagadahoc,
 Waldo, and York Counties Dec. 1-Apr. 30.

Beaver No open season.³⁾

Bear, bobcat, Canada lynx
 (loup cervier), weasel No close season.

Raccoon⁴⁾ skunk,⁴⁾ fox, and
 other fur animals Oct. 16-Feb. 28.³⁾

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to use snare, swivel, pivot, or set gun, or to put out poison for any animals. Traps may not be set within 25 feet of a muskrat or beaver house. Unlawful to dig out a fox den in close season or to set traps (except "water sets") within a half mile of compact or built-up portion of a city or village outside of own land. A bear trap must be inclosed in a "hut," or surrounded with two strands of barbed wire, 5 yards distant from the trap, 4 and 5 feet, respectively, from the ground. Unlawful to disturb muskrat or beaver houses.

Licenses: Trapping, \$5 (in organized township): \$10 (State); License does not include beaver, and is not required for bobcat or Canada lynx. Not required of minors under 16, nor of residents or members of immediate family to trap on own cultivated land (except for beaver) in organized township. Issued by commissioner. Licensee, on or before December 31 of each year, must make such report as the commissioner may require. Written consent of the owner or occupant must be obtained before setting traps on the cultivated lands of another in an organized or incorporated place; such traps must be visited at least once in every 24 hours and any animals caught removed. Traps must be stamped or bear metal tag to show full name and address of trapper.

Special beaver-trapping license, good only in territory opened to beaver trapping by commissioner, fee, \$25.

Dealer in skins must be licensed (fee, State, \$25; county, \$2), and must keep a record of transactions and forward same to the commissioner of inland fisheries and game on or before December 20 of each year.

Possession and sale: Sale of beaver skins without seal of commissioner attached prohibited. No other restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: Transportation of beaver skins without seal of commissioner attached prohibited. No other restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: Permit required to raise fur animal (fee, \$2 and \$1 additional for each fox except red fox). No animals may be imported into the State without permit.

Bounties: Bobcat and Canada lynx (loup cervier), \$10 each; paid by State; claim to be made within five days after killing or return from trip on which killing was done.

¹ *Maine:* Any person may lawfully kill any wild animal, except beaver, found destroying his property.

² Special laws on muskrat, otter, fisher, and mink in certain localities in Cumberland, Hancock, Kennebec, Oxford, Sagadahoc, and Washington Counties. For detailed information apply to Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game, Augusta.

³ Commissioner of inland fisheries and game, upon written complaint of owner of timberland that beavers are doing substantial damage to his property, may declare special local open season on them (see "Licenses").

⁴ Raccoons after Oct. 1, and skunks after Oct. 15, may be hunted at night.

MARYLAND**Open seasons:**

Otter, muskrat Dates inclusive
Jan. 1-Mar. 15.
Other fur animals unprotected, except locally, as follows:

Raccoon: In Allegany County, September 1-March 31; in Anne Arundel and Prince Georges Counties, October 1-January 31;¹ in Baltimore County, October 1-February 28²; in Carroll County, October 1-January 1; in Caroline County, September 15-March 31; in Dorchester County, November 10-March 15; in Frederick County, November 15-March 1; in Harford County, November 1-January 1; in Kent, Queen Anne, and Somerset Counties, January 1-March 31; in Montgomery County, October 15-January 14; in Wicomico and Worcester Counties, October 1-February 1.

Opossum: In Allegany County, September 1-March 31; in Baltimore County, October 1-February 28²; in Carroll County, October 1-January 1; in Frederick County, November 15-March 1; in Montgomery County, October 15-March 14; in Washington County, December 1-March 31; in Wicomico and Worcester Counties, October 1-February 1.

Mink: In Frederick County, November 15-March 1; in Washington County, December 1-March 31; in Worcester County, December 15-March 1.

Fox: In Frederick County, November 15-March 1; in Caroline³ and Carroll⁴ Counties, no open season; in Worcester County (chase with dog), September 1-March 9.

All fur animals (except as above mentioned): In Frederick County, November 15-March 1⁴; in Harford County (trapping), November 15-December 24.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to take or kill otter or muskrat in any manner, except by gigging or trapping; to dig for muskrat or in any manner molest or destroy any part of a muskrat house or den. County restrictions as follows:

Anne Arundel and Prince Georges Counties.—Unlawful to cut down tree to obtain a raccoon.

Baltimore, Carroll, and Harford Counties.—Unlawful to hunt raccoon and opossum in Baltimore and Carroll Counties and raccoon in Harford County when snow covers the ground, or to set steel trap for raccoon in Harford County.

Baltimore, Calvert, Carroll, Prince Georges, St. Marys, Wicomico, and Worcester Counties.—Unlawful to shoot fox while it is being pursued by dogs.

Wicomico and Worcester Counties.—Unlawful to take raccoon or opossum with steel trap or similar device.

Licenses: Hunting license required to trap: Resident, State, \$5.10; county, \$1.10; nonresident, \$10.50 (fee \$5.50 for State license if applicant owns real estate in Maryland assessed at \$500; \$1.50 for county license in county where such real estate is located); issued by clerk of circuit court—in Baltimore City by clerk of court of common pleas. License required to wear tag displayed on middle of back and to carry license on person. License not issued to persons under 14 years of age without written request of parent or guardian. Owners, tenants, and their children may hunt on own land during open season without license.

Written consent of owner required to trap on land of another in Cecil, Frederick, Washington, and Worcester Counties.

Possession and sale: Possession of green hides of otter or muskrat prohibited except from January 1 to March 25. No other restrictions on possession and sale of skins legally taken. County restrictions as follows:

Allegany and Baltimore Counties.—Possession of raccoon and opossum prohibited during close season.

Anne Arundel and Prince Georges Counties.—Possession of raccoon prohibited during close season.

Harford County.—Sale of raccoon for export from county prohibited.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken and possessed, except that raccoons may not be removed from Harford County.

MARYLAND—Continued**Propagation:** No legislation.

Bounties: A State bounty of 50 cents each on bird hawk, or chicken hawk, killed in State, paid from State game-protection fund.

Allegany County.—Wildcat, \$2; fox, \$1; hawk or hoot owl, 50 cents.

Garrett County.—Wildcat, fox, \$2; weasel, 50 cents; paid by county commissioners.

1 Maryland: Anne Arundel and Prince Georges Counties.—Raccoon may not be taken between sunrise and sunset.

2 Baltimore County.—Unlawful to set traps, except from Nov. 10 to Dec. 20, for mink, weasel, skunk, raccoon, opossum, or fox. Permits to take certain predatory fur animals when destroying property may be obtained.

3 Caroline County.—Unlawful to kill a fox except by hounds in a hunt or when the fox is destroying poultry.

4 Carroll County.—Landowner or tenant may kill a fox on own land at any time, except when such fox is pursued by hounds followed by hunters.

5 Frederick County.—Raccoons or opossums may be hunted with dogs at night at any time. Landowners may protect property from ravages of fur animals.

MASSACHUSETTS**Open seasons:**

Mink, otter, muskrat, skunk, raccoon (see exceptions) Dates inclusive
Nov. 1-Mar. 1.

Exceptions: Raccoon may also be hunted with dog and gun during October.

In Dukes and Nantucket Counties No close season. Other fur animals No close season.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to open, disturb, or destroy muskrat house or to set trap within 10 feet thereof. Traps must be marked legibly with owner's name and must be removed at end of open season. Poison may not be used to kill animals, except rats, woodchucks, or other pests on one's own premises. The use of steel traps with spread of over 6 inches and "choke" traps with greater opening than 6 inches is unlawful, as is also the use of snares or, except by landowner, of scented baits. Except as otherwise stated, fur animals may only be taken by shooting or trapping.

Bag limits: Twenty-five raccoons a season.

Licenses: Nonresident citizen, \$15.25 (effective Jan. 1, 1927, \$5.25). Nonresident, residing in a State affording similar privileges to residents of Massachusetts, who owns real estate assessed at not less than \$500, or who is a member of a hunting or fishing club or association incorporated prior to 1907, or who is a guest on written invitation of an incorporated club or association for hunting foxes, \$5.25 (effective Jan. 1, 1927, \$2.25). Alien, \$15.25 (applicant must have resided in State 10 days and own real estate therein to the assessed value of \$500).

Resident citizen, \$2.25 (not issued to minors under 18; and those between ages of 12 and 18, on written application and consent of parents or guardians, may obtain trapping license, fee, 75 cents, in discretion of issuing officer). Resident may trap during open season without license on land owned or leased on which he is actually domiciled and which is used exclusively for agricultural purposes, and not for club, shooting, or fishing purposes. Duplicate of lost or destroyed license, fee, 50 cents. Licenses issued by city and town clerks.

Licensee, during month of January, must make written report of number of fur animals trapped during preceding year.

Written consent of owners required to trap on improved or posted land of another. Traps must be visited at least once in 24 hours. Animals may be removed from traps on Sunday, but traps may not be set or reset on such day.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on skins legally taken during open season.

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken during open season.

Miscellaneous: Introduction of fox or raccoon in Dukes County prohibited.

Propagation: May be permitted under regulations of division of fisheries and game.

Bounties: Seal, \$2 (by Commonwealth); wildcat or lynx, \$10; paid by town, but refunded by county.

MICHIGAN

Open seasons:

	Dates inclusive
Beaver, otter, fisher, marten	No open season. ¹
Mink, muskrat	Feb. 1-Mar. 31.
Bear	Nov. 15-Nov. 30.
Skunk	Nov. 1-Mar. 31.
Raccoon	Oct. 2-Dec. 31.
Wolf, coyote, fox, lynx, wildcat	No close season.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to trap bear, or to use spears, baited hooks, explosives, chemicals, mechanical devices, or smokers to drive animals from their holes or homes; or to destroy, disturb, or molest any beaver, skunk, or muskrat houses or holes.

Bag limits: One bear a season.

Licenses: Resident, \$1.25; nonresident, \$10; issued by county clerk. A hunting license also permits the holder to trap fur-bearing animals, except beaver and bear. Resident citizens and their minor children under 17 years of age may hunt or trap during open season on own inclosed lands upon which they live, without a license. License to hunt or trap on other lands issued to minors over 12 and under 17 on application of parents or guardian, but such licensed minors while hunting or trapping must be accompanied by parent or guardian. Alien prohibited from hunting or taking any wild animals in State. Big-game license required to take bears: Nonresident, \$50; resident, \$2.50.

Possession and sale: Possession of the carcass or skin of fur animals killed in close season prohibited.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken, possessed, or tagged.

Propagation: Annual license (fee, \$5) required to engage in raising fur animals. Live animals and skins of animals raised in captivity must be tagged (fee, 5 cents for each tag).

Bounties: None paid.

¹ Michigan: Season on beaver, otter, fisher, and marten closed until 1930. Fur animals, except beaver, may be destroyed under permit from director, on one's own premises to protect property, but hides must be properly cared for and turned over to director at expiration of permit. Unlawful to trap on State game preserves or to trap beaver, badger, or muskrat, in and within 2 miles of any city public park containing more than 200 acres, of which 150 acres or more is woodland.

MINNESOTA

Open seasons:

	Dates inclusive
Fisher, skunk	Nov. 15-Mar. 1.
Beaver, ² otter, raccoon, muskrat ³	No open season.
Bear, mink, weasel, wolf, wildcat, lynx fox	No close season.

Prohibited methods: Use of poison prohibited, except as permitted by commissioner. Unlawful to molest or destroy muskrat or beaver house, den, dam, or abiding place; to hunt these animals with dogs; or to take muskrats in any manner except by trapping, but muskrat houses must not be destroyed in placing traps therein. Unlawful to dig out or take red-fox cubs from dens. Black bears may not be taken by use of steel traps, except under permit of commissioner.

Licenses: Resident only, fee, \$1; issued by county auditors; not required of persons under 18 years of age; commissioner may issue license (fee, \$1; bond, \$500), to trap a specified number of beavers at a designated time and place; licensee must report the taking of beaver within 15 days and

MINNESOTA—Continued

obtain tag from commissioner, fee, \$1.50. Licensed trapper required to make report within 30 days after his license expires, showing number of each kind of fur animal taken thereunder. Owners, lessees, or members of their immediate families may trap without license during open season on own or leased land occupied by them as a permanent residence. Unlawful to enter growing grain for purposes of killing any wild animal without permission of owner. Buyer: Resident, local, \$1; traveling, \$10; nonresident, \$25; wholesale, \$1. Applicable for pur-buyer's license must furnish \$1,000 bond. Buyers must make reports.

Possession and sale: Skins of beaver legally taken, when tagged (fee, \$1.50), and skins of other fur animals legally taken if tagged within five days after close of season, may be possessed, bought, or sold at any time. Possession in close season without tags prohibited.

Shipment and export: Skins of beaver legally taken, when tagged (fee, \$1.50), and other skins legally taken may be transported at any time. Export of red-fox cubs taken in State prohibited. Package or receptacle containing wild animals or parts thereof when transported by a common carrier must have attached a proper coupon tag bearing signature, address, and license number of shipper, together with number and kind of animals or parts thereof contained therein or if shipped by owner or occupant of land a signed statement that "The contents of this package were taken from animals killed on my land."

Propagation: Wild animals raised in captivity under a \$1 permit from the State game and fish commissioner may be sold for breeding or stocking purposes at any time, and under regulations of the commissioner may be killed and any part thereof sold or transported. Under regulations of the commissioner, wild animals may be captured for breeding purposes.

Bounties: Wolf, \$15; cub wolf, \$6; paid by State. County or town boards may offer bounty on wolf, gopher, ground squirrel, groundhog, rattle-snake, crow, or blackbird.

¹ Minnesota: Wild animals other than beavers causing injury to property may be taken at any time under permit of commissioner, who may also issue permits to take unprotected animals on game refuges.

² A limited number of beavers may be taken under a special license from commissioner (see "Licenses").

³ Under regulations commissioner may permit taking of muskrats in shallow lakes or sloughs when it may be shown they are in immediate danger of freezing or starvation.

MISSISSIPPI

Open seasons:

	Dates inclusive
Bear	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.
Otter, mink, muskrat, skunk, raccoon, ¹ opossum, ¹ weasel (trapping)	Dec. 1-Feb. 1. ²
Beaver, fox ¹	No open season.
Wildcat	No close season.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to trap bear, to remove a fox from the ground or a tree in any manner, or needlessly to destroy beaver houses or dams. Fur animals protected when driven from their natural habitat by high water or fire. Trapping devices must be inspected and contents removed every 36 hours.

Bag Limits: One bear a season.

Licenses: Nonresident, \$500 (county); resident, \$10 (county); issued by sheriff. License not required to trap or hunt fur animals during open season on land owned or leased by resident. Written permission required to trap on posted land of another.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on skins legally taken during open season and first five days of close season.

Shipment and export: Shipment or export of green hides of fur animals prohibited except during the open season and 5 days thereafter.

MISSISSIPPI—Continued

Propagation: Muskrats raised on licensed preserve for commercial purposes, may be trapped thereon by proprietor December 1 to February 28. Fur animals raised on licensed preserve may be bought or sold and shipped within or out of State for propagation.

¹ **Mississippi:** Raccoon may be hunted Nov. 15 to Feb. 1, and opossum Oct. 1 to Jan. 15; foxes may be chased or hunted with hounds only from Aug. 1 to Mar. 1.

² **Mink, skunk, opossum, or weasel** when doing damage may be trapped at any time by owners or tenants on own holdings, or by officers of the law.

MISSOURI

Open seasons: *Dates inclusive*

All fur animals Dec. 1-Jan. 31.¹

Prohibited methods: Use of poison or smoke device in taking any protected animal prohibited.

Licenses: Hunting license required to trap: Resident, State, \$2.50; county, \$1 (good in county of residence or adjoining county); issued by county clerk or license collector. Nonresident or alien, \$10. Fur dealer, \$5. Issued by commissioner. Written permission required to trap on inclosed premises of another.

Possession and sale: Possession and sale of green pelts prohibited during close season, but dry pelts may be possessed and sold during open season and first 10 days of close season.

Shipment and export: Shipper must show hunting license to transportation company. Furs taken out of season may not be possessed for any purpose. Dried pelts may be shipped during first 10 days of close season. Shipments must be marked with the name and address of shipper, his license number, date of shipment, and nature of contents.

Propagation: Permits to capture fur animals for propagating purposes may be obtained from State game and fish commissioner; fee, \$5; breeder's permit fee, \$5.

Bounties: None paid.

¹ **Missouri:** Fur animals may be destroyed at any time and in any way by person residing on own land to protect premises from depredations, but pelts of animals so killed may be marketed in season only.

MONTANA

Open seasons: *Dates inclusive*

Fisher, otter, muskrat,¹ mink, raccoon, fox Nov. 1-Apr. 30.

Beaver,² marten³ No open season.

Other fur and predatory animals No close season.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to capture or kill any fur animal from an automobile or by aid or use of a set-gun, jack, or other artificial light, or dog. Beaver and muskrat houses protected from injury.

Licenses: Trapping license, \$10 (issued only to holder of a \$2 resident general hunting license); special permit required to trap beavers on own land when doing damage or to export their skins; special license (trapping on State game preserve), \$5; issued by State game warden. Trapping license not required of minors between the ages of 14 and 18 years who hold resident general hunting licenses. Taxidermist, \$15.

Possession and sale: Sale and shipment of beaver skins prohibited, except that skins legally taken under permit and tagged may be shipped or sold within State or they may be exported under permit from the State game warden. No other restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: (See "Possession and sale" and footnote 3.) No restrictions on skins legally taken, possessed, or tagged. Permit required to ship out furs; packages must be marked to show contents.

MONTANA—Continued

Propagation: Fur-farm license, \$5.

Bounties: The livestock commission may make regulations governing the payment of bounties.

¹ **Montana:** Commission may create fur-bearing animal districts and restrict or prohibit trapping therein.

² **Montana:** Doing damage may be taken under permit of commission, except that permit is not required from June 1 to Aug. 31.

³ **Unlawful to kill beavers** except, when doing damage to own land, under a special permit from the State game warden (fee, \$10). All skins of animals so taken must be properly cured and forwarded to the State game warden, Helena, to be tagged with a numbered metal tag (fee, 10 cents for each tag). Tagged skins may be sold or shipped within State, but a shipping permit (fee, 50 cents) must be attached to each shipment sent out of the State.

⁴ Season closed on marten until opened by commission.

NEBRASKA

Open seasons: *Dates inclusive*

Muskrat, otter, mink, fox Nov. 16-Mar. 1.

Raccoon, opossum Nov. 1-Feb. 15.

Beaver Nov. 1-Jan. 31.¹

Other fur animals No close season.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to use spear or like device in hunting or taking fur animals, or explosives, chemicals, mechanical devices, or smokers or any kind, or ferrets to drive fur animals from holes, dens, or houses. Unlawful to disturb or destroy den or house of fur animal except of muskrat or otter obstructing a public or private ditch or watercourse; unlawful to cut down or into any tree containing a den.

Licenses: Resident, \$2.10; nonresident or alien, \$25.10; buyer, \$1; issued by State department of agriculture and authorized vendors.

Possession and sale: Possession of green hides prohibited, except during open season and 30 days thereafter. Beaver skins coming from without the State, upon being inspected and stamped by State warden, may be possessed and sold at any time. No other restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: Green hides may be transported by express, baggage, or mail during open season and 30 days thereafter, if package is labeled (in two places) with name of consignor, number of his trapping license, and number and kind of hides. No other restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: Fur animals raised in captivity under \$2 breeding license may be sold alive and transported for breeding purposes, and the skins, when tagged and labeled with name of licensee, number of license, and kind and number of skins may be sold and transported at any time.

Bounties: Wolf, coyote, mountain lion, \$2 each; wildcat, \$1; ground squirrel, pocket gopher, crow, magpie, 10 cents each. Paid by county.

¹ **Nebraska:** Fur animals, except beavers, may be taken at any time necessary for the protection of property.

² **Beavers** damaging property may be killed on own land from Aug. 1 to Oct. 31, and under a permit from chief game warden may be killed at any time, but such killings must be reported to State department of agriculture.

NEVADA

Open seasons: *Dates inclusive*

Beaver,¹ otter Jan. 1, 1930.

Bear, raccoon, marten, fisher, mink, skunk, fox Nov. 15-Mar. 15.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to take for animals in any manner except by trap or gun, to dig out or drive skunks from dens by use of chemicals, or to molest or destroy any muskrat nest.

NEVADA—Continued

Licensed: Hunting license required: Resident citizen, \$1.50; nonresident citizen, \$10. License not required of minors under 14, nor of persons trapping on own land.

Possession and sale: Unlawful to possess beaver or otter skins unless it can be shown that they were legally taken. No other restrictions.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: Game or fur animals (except beaver) raised in a licensed preserve (fee, \$10) may be sold or shipped at any time under invoice.

Bounties: Mountain lion, \$5; lynx or wildcat, \$2, paid by county. Counties pay bounty of 1½ cents each for pocket gophers when at least 100 heads are presented at one time.

The State board of livestock commissioners is authorized to pay bounty from funds derived from tax on horses, cattle, and hogs. The reward for coyote, coyote pup, wildcat, or lynx is 75 cents each; for mountain lion, \$5.

The State board of sheep commissioners is authorized to pay bounty from funds derived from tax on sheep, the payments being the same as those made by board of livestock commissioners.

¹ *Nevada:* Beavers doing damage to property may be trapped under authorization from the board of county commissioners. Furs of animals so taken must be preserved and turned over to the board for sale, half of the proceeds to be returned to the trapper. Other fur animals injuring property may be killed in any manner at any time.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Open seasons:*Dates inclusive*

Sable, otter, fisher, mink, marten, muskrat,¹ skunk, fox,² (see exception) Nov. 1-Feb. 28.

Exception: In Carroll, Coos, and Grafton Counties Oct. 10-Feb. 28.

Raccoon Nov. 1-Dec. 31.³

Beaver No open season.

Other fur animals No close season.

Prohibited methods: Bear traps must be safeguarded in a substantial manner. Use of set guns or snares is prohibited. Unlawful to destroy a muskrat house or set a trap therein, thereon, or at the entrance thereof.

Licensed: Resident, \$2.15; nonresident, \$25.15; issued by commissioner or agents. License not required of resident landowners and their minor children to trap on own farmlands during open season. No person may trap on lands of which he is not owner or lessee without permission of owner. All metal traps must be legibly marked or stamped with the trapper's name, and must be visited at least once every 24 hours. Unlawful to take traps of another or to remove fur animals from them. Trappers are liable for any damage to domestic animals by traps.

Possession and sale: Possession of fur animals permitted only during open season, but skins legally taken may be bought or sold at any time.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken and possessed.

Miscellaneous: Unlawful to tear down or destroy any fence or wall, leave open any gate or bar, or trample or destroy any crop on land of another while trapping or pursuing wild animals.

Propagation: Permit (fee, \$2) required to propagate fur animals, game, or fish.

Bounties: Bear, \$5; hedgehog, 20 cents; wildcat, \$20; paid by State, through the selectmen of towns.

¹ *New Hampshire:* Fur or predatory animals may be killed at any time when destroying domestic animals or fowls.

² Muskrats may also be taken from waters of Connecticut River during month of March.

³ Racoons and foxes may also be taken by use of dog and gun during month of October.

NEW JERSEY

Open seasons:

Skunk, mink, muskrat, ¹ otter	<i>Dates inclusive</i>
Raccoon	Nov. 15-Mar. 15.
Beaver	Oct. 1-Dec. 15.
Other fur animals	No open season.

Prohibited methods: Muskrat, skunk, mink, and otter may be taken by trap only. Unlawful at any time to disturb the lodge or nesting chamber of muskrat. Racoons may not be trapped, but may be hunted with dogs and firearms, without permit, from sunset to sunrise in season.

Licenses: Hunting and fishing license required to trap: Nonresident, \$10.50; resident, \$1.65. Issued by county, city, or town clerk, salaried wardens, or registrars of licenses. Resident minors under 14 may trap without license. Occupant and immediate members of his family residing on farm may trap thereon without license during open season.

Possession and sale: Possession of raccoon permitted during open season and 10 days thereafter, except they may be possessed at any time under a breeder's license, but skins legally taken may be possessed and sold at any time. Possession of live fox prohibited except by permission of board of fish and game commissioners.

Shipment and export: Export of raccoon prohibited, except by nonresident licensee, or holder of breeder's license, but pelts of raccoon legally taken may be exported at any time. No other restrictions on skins legally taken or possessed.

Miscellaneous: Unlawful to molest trap set by another or to take animal caught in such trap. Unlawful to liberate fox in State.

Propagation: Raccoon may be raised or kept in captivity under breeder's license; no other restrictions except those imposed by close seasons, during which fur animals may not be taken for breeding purposes.

Bounties: Fox, \$3; woodchuck, amount not exceeding 50 cents, fixed by boards of chosen freeholders; paid by counties.

¹ *New Jersey:* Muskrats may be killed at any time by owner of canal or dam which they are destroying.

² Foxes may be hunted with hounds and firearms in daylight from Nov. 10 to Apr. 30, except during open season for deer (Dec. 17 to 21). Killing of fox must be reported to commissioners or county warden within 48 hours.

NEW MEXICO

Open seasons:*Dates inclusive*

Beaver	<i>Dates inclusive</i>
All other fur animals	No open season. ¹

NEW YORK—Continued

Prohibited methods: Use of chemicals, gas, or other poisonous substances prohibited. Skunks may not be taken by the aid of dogs or by digging out or driving them from dens or holes by smoking. Unlawful to kill muskrats by shooting, except they may be taken with a 22-caliber rifle in the counties bordering upon Lake Champlain; to take them in box, wire, or cage traps; or to molest, injure, or disturb muskrat houses or dens. Raccoons may not be taken from dens or houses, or by cutting den trees.

Bag limits: One bear a season.

Licenses: Resident, \$1.25; nonresident, \$10.50; issued by county, city, town, or village clerks. Owners or lessees and members of immediate families actually occupying cultivated farm-lands may trap fur animals thereon without license during open season. Minors under 16 may trap fur animals without a license. Indian resident or member of Six Nations residing on reservation wholly or partly within State, fee \$1.25. Only licensed Indians residing on a reservation may take fur animals thereon. Alien not premitted to hunt or kill wild animals except under special license from the conservation commission, or to own or possess shotgun or rifle.

Possession and sale: Fur animals may be possessed during open season only, but hides of fur animals legally taken and possessed may be bought or sold at any time.

Shipment and export: Shipment and export prohibited, except hides of fur animals legally taken and possessed may be transported at any time.

Miscellaneous: Traps used for taking fur animals protected by law may not be staked or set during close season.

Propagation: Protected fur animals may be kept alive in captivity for propagation and sale, under license from the conservation commission (fee, \$5). No fur-bearing animals may be kept, which are taken wild during close season for such animals (unless taken under license); nor may they be disposed of during close season except for propagation. The conservation commission is authorized to issue license to capture animals for propagation; fee for permit, \$1. License to breed, sell, or possess ferrets, fee, \$10.

Bounties: None paid.

¹ *New York:* If injuring property, skunks may be taken at any time and in any manner, but the skins of animals so taken shall not be possessed, sold, bought, or trafficked in.

² In sections of State designated by conservation commission beavers may be trapped from Mar. 1 to Mar. 31.

NORTH CAROLINA

[More than half the 100 counties in the State have local laws relating to fur animals. Information regarding open seasons, license requirements, and trapping and hunting restrictions in the various counties may be obtained from the Legislative Reference Librarian, Raleigh.]

NORTH DAKOTA

Open seasons: *Dates inclusive*
Mink..... Nov. 16-Apr. 14.¹
Muskrat..... Jan. 10-Mar. 10.
Beaver, otter..... No open season.
Other fur animals..... No close season.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to cut into, molest, destroy, or dynamite any beaver dam or beaver or muskrat house or mound, or to shoot muskrats.

Licenses: Resident, \$2; nonresident, \$25; issued by commissioners, deputies, and county auditors. License not required of persons under 16 or of residents or members of family residing permanently with him to trap on own cultivated land, during open season. Unlawful to trap muskrats on posted lands of another. Aliens prohibited from hunting, taking, or killing any wild animal, except in defense of person or property.

NORTH DAKOTA—Continued

Possession and sale: Skins of fur animals legally killed within or without the State may be possessed or sold at any time. Green hides of mink or muskrat may be possessed only during open season and first five days of close season.

Shipment and export: Shipment and export prohibited, except that skins of fur animals legally taken within or without the State may be shipped at any time.

Propagation: The State game and fish board issues permits (fee, \$6) to breed and domesticate fox, mink, muskrat, skunk, and raccoon, and also permits to sell or ship them when raised in captivity. Under permit from board and \$500 bond, such fur animals may be taken at any time for breeding purposes. Annual reports are required of licensed breeders.

Bounties: Adult wolf or coyote, \$5; pups, \$2 each.

¹ *North Dakota:* Minks may be killed at any time to protect one's own property.

OHIO

Open seasons: *Dates inclusive*
Raccoon, fox, skunk, opossum..... Nov. 15-Feb. 1.
Mink..... Nov. 15-Mar. 1.
Muskrat in Lake Erie trapping district..... Dec. 1-Mar. 15.²
In inland trapping district..... Nov. 15-Mar. 1.²

Other fur animals..... No close season.
Prohibited methods: Unlawful to dig out or destroy the house, den, or burrow of fur animals or to smoke or drown the animals therefrom.

Licenses: Resident, \$1.25; nonresident, \$15; issued by county and township clerks. Alien prohibited from hunting or trapping. License not required of owners, managers, tenants, or their children to trap during open season on own land. Written permission from owners or authorized agents required to trap on lands of another.

Possession and sale: Possession of fur animals during close season prohibited, but skins legally taken may be possessed or sold at any time. Raccoons legally taken may be possessed alive in inclosures as pets.

Shipment and export: Shipment and export prohibited, except that skins legally taken may be transported at any time. Packages containing fur animals or parts thereof when transported by common carrier must be marked to show contents, initial point of billing, and names and addresses of consignor and consignee.

Propagation: No restrictions, except those which prevent capture of wild stock in close season.

Bounties: Townships pay a bounty of \$1 each on certain hawks and the great horned owl, and 25 cents on crows.

¹ *Ohio:* Protected fur animals, when damaging property, may be destroyed by owners or tenants of land (except on Sunday).

² "Lake Erie trapping district" includes Lake Erie and waters, lands, and marshes adjacent to or within 10 miles thereof; "inland" district includes balance of State.

OKLAHOMA

Open seasons: *Dates inclusive*
Beaver, otter..... No open season.
Bear (see exception)..... No close season.

Exception: In Blaine, Caddo, Comanche, Kiowa, and Major Counties..... No open season.

Other fur animals..... Nov. 1-Mar. 1.

Prohibited methods: No restrictions.

Licenses: None required.

Possession and sale: Unlawful to sell pelts of fur animals taken during close season. No other restrictions.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: The State game warden issues permits to propagate fur-bearing animals (fee, \$2, together with fees for tagging). Licensed breeders may sell and transport animals raised in preserves under rules prescribed by the warden.

OKLAHOMA—Continued

Bounties: County commissioners are authorized to offer bounty on gray wolf or coyote (\$5), and may also pay bounty of not exceeding 5 cents each on crows, English sparrows, hawks, rabbits, prairie dogs, pocket gophers, and ground squirrels.

OREGON**Open seasons:***Dates inclusive*

Beaver, west of Cascades (except in Coos, Curry, Jackson, and Josephine Counties, and east of a line through town of Scottsburg in Douglas County, and south of Portland-Astoria highway in Clatsop and Columbia Counties, no open season); east of Cascades in Crook, Deschutes, Jefferson, Klamath, and Lake Counties only.

Dec. 1-Feb. 28.¹

Mink, otter, fisher, marten, muskrat, raccoon

Nov. 1-Feb. 28.¹

Bear in Jackson, Josephine, and Klamath Counties—no close season elsewhere

Nov. 1-Nov. 30.

Other fur animals

No close season.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to destroy muskrat house, except where it obstructs ditch or watercourse.

Licenses: Fee, \$2; issued by State game commission. License not required for trapping on own land. Special beaver trapping license, fee, \$2. Fur dealer, \$3. Licensee must keep chronological record showing number and kind of furs purchased, and names and addresses of persons from whom obtained, and make verified annual report to commission. Unlawful to remove or disturb traps of a licensed trapper on public domain or on land where he has permission to trap. Licensed trappers are required to make verified annual reports of number of animals caught; receipts for fur, and where sold.

Possession and sale: Possession and sale prohibited, except that animals or hides legally taken within or without State may be possessed or sold at any time.

Shipment and export: Shipment and export prohibited, except that skins of animals legally taken may be shipped at any time.

Miscellaneous: Unlawful to use flesh of game bird or animal for trap bait.

Propagation: Permit (fee, \$2) to keep fur-bearing animals may be obtained from State game commission. No wild fur animals may be taken for propagating purposes in close season nor may those held in captivity under permit be sold in that season. Yearly reports to the commission are required.

Bounties: State game commission is empowered to pay bounties on any predatory animal in order to protect game; under this act it now pays \$25 each for wolf and cougar.

¹ Oregon: Unlawful to hunt or trap fur animals on State game preserve.

² Unlawful to trap beavers in national forests. Beavers doing damage may be killed on own or leased property, but such killing must be reported in writing to the commission; hides of beavers so killed are the property of person killing them; other fur animals damaging property may be killed under permit of State game warden, but skins of animals so taken must be delivered to State game commission for disposition.

PENNSYLVANIA**Open seasons:***Dates inclusive*

Bear¹ (over 1 year old) Nov. 10-Dec. 15.

Raccoon Oct. 1-Jan. 15.

Muskrat, skunk, mink, otter, opossum

Nov. 1-Feb. 28.

Fox, wildcat, weasel

No close season.²

Beaver No open season.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to take bears with steel trap, deadfall, or pen, or to shoot them

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued

except with a single bullet, but the use of steel-jacketed bullets is prohibited. Steel traps having a spread of jaws greater than 6½ inches may not be used for trapping fur animals or vermin. All traps must bear metal tag showing name and address of owner, must be visited once in every 36 hours, and at end of open season must be taken up or sprung. Unlawful to dig out fur animals; to drive them from holes or dens by use of smoke, explosives, or chemicals; to cut down trees; or to take fur animals by use of poison. Beaver houses and dams are protected, except under special permit. Unlawful to disturb traps of another or to remove fur animals therefrom.

Bag limits: One bear a season, or four to a camp or body of men.

Licenses: Nonresident, \$15; issued by commission or county treasurer. Resident, \$1.25 (fee of 15 cents extra to justice of peace); issued by county treasurer. Minors under 16 may trap for animals and vermin without a license. Licensee required to wear tag on middle of back. Resident citizen, members of family, and regularly hired help, residing on and cultivating land may hunt on such land, and, with consent of owner, on adjoining land without a license, during open season. Alien not permitted to hunt or kill any wild animal in State, except in defense of person or property. Trapper must report to board of game commissioners number of each kind of fur animals killed. Fur dealer, \$1.

Possession and sale: Bears may be possessed only during open season and first 30 days of close season. Bear and raccoon skins taken during open season may be possessed or sold at any time. Raw skins may be possessed during the open season and the first 15 days of close season.

Shipment and export: Skins of raccoons legally taken may be shipped or exported at any time. Packages must be plainly marked to show contents, name and address of owner, and county in which taken. Shipment by parcel post prohibited. Nonresident licensee may take out one bear legally killed. No other restrictions on skins legally taken and possessed.

Propagation: No restrictions on raising fur animals, except that possession and breeding of ferrets is unlawful except under license from State board of game commissioners; fee for license to breed and sell ferrets, \$25; to possess a ferret without breeding, \$1.

Bounties: Wild cat, \$15; gray fox, \$4; red fox, \$2; weasel, \$1. Affidavit on form supplied by game commission must accompany entire unmounted skin of animal when presenting claim to board of game commissioners, at Harrisburg, Pa.

¹ Pennsylvania: Fur animals may be killed or captured alive by landowners or tenants and their employees at any time to protect their growing crops.

² Bears may be killed at any time in defense of person or property.

³ Under permit (no fee) from board, dogs may be used in hunting foxes and wildcats, Dec. 16 to Mar. 15.

RHODE ISLAND**Open seasons:***Dates inclusive*

Skunk Nov. 1-Apr. 15

Raccoon Oct. 1-Feb. 1.

Muskrat, mink, otter Nov. 1-Feb. 1.

Other fur animals No close season.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to set wire snares, or to use steel traps with teeth or with spread over 6 inches, or choke traps with greater openings than 6 inches. Traps must be concealed so as not to endanger domestic animals and must be visited at least once every 24 hours.

Licenses: Hunting license required for trapping: Resident, \$1.25; nonresident, \$10.25; alien, \$15.25; issued by town and city clerks. License not required of resident or his immediate family to hunt or trap on agricultural lands on which actually domiciled; nonresident owning real estate valued at not less than \$500, and nonresident member of club incorporated for hunting or fishing

RHODE ISLAND—Continued

Purposes: prior to January 1, 1909, which owns real estate assessed for taxation at value of not less than \$1,000, may procure license at a fee of \$1.25; nonresident guest of incorporated fox hunting club, \$1.25 (authorizes fox hunting and is good for a period of 6 days); licenses not issued to minors under 16 years of age. Written permission required to trap on inclosed lands of another.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: No legislation.

Bounties: Fox, \$6; crow and certain hawks and owls, 25 cents; paid by State.

¹ *Rhode Island:* Landowner may kill fur animals on own land at any time.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Open seasons: *Dates inclusive*

Bear, mink, muskrat, otter,
skunk, raccoon,¹ opossum,

fox,² and other fur animals Nov. 25-Mar. 1.³

Prohibited methods: Hunting at night prohibited except for raccoon, opossum, or fox. Unlawful to shoot or trap foxes, to dig them out of the ground, or to push or drag them out of a tree or log. Use of deadfall traps prohibited.

Licenses: Hunting license required: Resident, county license, \$1.10; State, \$3.10; issued by county clerk or game warden; nonresident, \$15.25; issued by county clerk. No license required of resident owners, tenants, their children, or, under written permission, their employees to hunt during open season on own lands. Consent of owner or manager required to hunt or trap on lands of another.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on skins of fur animals legally taken.

Shipment and export: Skins of fur animals must be tagged by State warden or deputy before being shipped or transported. Tag fees: Otter, red fox, \$1; raccoon, gray fox, mink, 25 cents; skunk, 10 cents; opossum, muskrat, 5 cents. Packages containing furs for transportation must bear certificate of State warden or deputy that the tag required to be attached to each pelt has been properly attached and paid for. Persons, firms, or corporations shipping furs must make monthly report to county game warden of number of skins shipped or transported. Shipments must be labeled to show number and kind of skins in package and consignor and consignee. No other restrictions on skins of fur animals legally taken.

Propagation: No legislation.

Bounties: None paid.

¹ *South Carolina:* Raccoons may be killed after July 15 by the owners of crops which they are destroying.

² Foxes doing damage may be shot on one's own premises at any time. Trapping foxes prohibited.

³ Hunting season for raccoons, opossum, and fox, Sept. 1 to Mar. 1. Wildcats may be killed without license at any time by officers of the law and by landowners upon their own holdings.

TENNESSEE

Open seasons: *Dates inclusive*

All fur animals (season opens

at noon and closes at noon)

(see exception) Nov. 15-Feb. 15.¹

Exception: In Dyer, Hen-

derson, and Madison

Counties No open season.

Prohibited methods: Steel traps must be placed at least 12 inches within the entrance to a hole, cave, den, or hollow log. Use of snares and deadfalls prohibited.

Licenses: None required. Written consent required to trap on lands of another. Traps must be inspected within each 36 hours, and captured animals removed; does not apply to trapping wildcats in Lauderdale County.

Possession and sale: No restrictions.

Shipment and export: No restrictions.

TENNESSEE—Continued

Propagation: No legislation.

Bounties: Wolf or panther, \$2 certificate issued by county court, amount to be applied on payment of taxes.

¹ *Tennessee:* Trapping on State property, including lakes, prohibited.

² Fur animals may be taken on one's own land at any time.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Open seasons: *Dates inclusive*

Mink, muskrat (see exception),
skunk, raccoon, opossum
(season opens at noon and
closes at noon).

Dec. 1-Feb. 1.

Exception: Muskrat, east
of Missouri River Dec. 1, 1927.

Beaver, otter, silver, black, or
cross fox No open season.

Other fur animals No close season.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to shoot or spear muskrats, or to destroy or molest muskrat houses, except that these may be opened without injury thereto for the purpose of placing traps therein during open season. No person may set or operate more than 75 traps at any one time.

Licenses: Resident, \$5; nonresident, \$25; issued by State secretary of agriculture and county treasurer. Licenses not required of residents under 14 nor of landowners trapping on own lands during open season. Unlawful to hunt on cultivated or posted lands of another without permission of owner.

Possession and sale: Beaver skin must bear metal tag (fee, 50 cents) from State secretary of agriculture. Unlawful to possess, buy, or sell raw skins of protected fur animals during close season, whether taken or killed.

Shipment and export: Permit from State secretary of agriculture required to sell or ship beaver skins; unlawful to ship raw skins of protected fur animals during close season, whether taken or killed within or without State.

Propagation: Breeder's permit required to conduct a fur farm; fees, \$1 for each silver, black, or cross fox, and \$1 for each other kind of fur animal.

Bounties: None paid by State. A county may pay \$50 for each grown wolf, \$4 for each wolf (other than coyote or prairie wolf) less than 1 year old, \$10 for each mountain lion, and \$4 each for coyote or prairie wolf, fox, lynx, and bobcat.

¹ *South Dakota:* Skunks and minks doing damage around buildings may be killed at any time, and, under permit from State secretary of agriculture, muskrats or beavers damaging irrigation ditches, embankments, or public highways may be taken at any time.

TEXAS

Open seasons: *Dates inclusive*

Bear Nov. 16-Dec. 31.

Beaver, otter, fox No open season.

Muskrat Nov. 16-Mar. 14.

Other fur animals Dec. 1-Feb. 14.

Prohibited methods: Beds, nests, and breeding places of muskrats protected, and muskrats may only be taken by trapping, except on own land, where they may be taken at any time by any means. Headlight, hunting-lamp, or other artificial light prohibited.

Bag limits: One bear a season.

Licenses: Resident, \$1; nonresident or alien, \$50. License not required of resident owners, tenants, and their children on own land. Consent of owner necessary to trap on inclosed land of another.

Possession and sale: Muskrat skins taken on lands of another may not be purchased on such lands except from the landowner or his authorized agent. Possession of beaver, otter, or fox skins for sale prohibited. No other restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: Permit must be obtained from game, fish, and oyster commissioner to trap or transport wild animals for propagation.

Bounties: None paid.

UTAH

Open seasons:	<i>Dates inclusive</i>
Bear.....	Sept. 1-May 1. ³
Beaver, ³ otter.....	No open season.
Mink, muskrat, ⁴ marten, raccoon.....	Nov. 15-Dec. 15.
Other fur and predatory animals.....	(Feb. 15-Mar. 15.)
.....	No close season.

Prohibited methods: Use of silencer on gun and discharge of firearm from automobile or within 50 feet of a public highway prohibited. Traps may not be placed within 25 feet of muskrat house or den.

Licenses: Resident citizen, \$5. Issued by State fish and game commissioner or deputy, county clerk, or deputy or authorized agent. Not issued to minors under 16. Unlawful to disturb or remove traps of licensed trappers on public domain or on lands where they have permission to trap. Aliens other than homesteaders are not permitted to hunt or trap.

Possession and sale: Skins of fur animals legally taken may be possessed and sold at any time, except that skins of beavers, which may be taken only when doing actual damage to property under permit of the commissioner, must be turned over to the commissioner to be sold by him. Possession of beaver skins prohibited, except by a permit holder, unless tagged by commissioner. Green pelt or carcass of fur animal may not be possessed except during open season and 15 days thereafter.

Shipment and export: Shipment and export of furs legally taken and possessed permitted at any time.³ (See "Possession and sale.") Skins of beavers taken under permit of the commissioner may only be shipped by the permittee to the commissioner for sale. Shipment or export of beaver skins prohibited, unless such skins are tagged by the commissioner.

Miscellaneous: Use of flesh of game animals or birds as trap bait for fur animals prohibited.

Propagation: Permit (no fee) from commissioner required to propagate fur animals, but such animals held under permit may not be killed during close season.

Bounties: Wolf, \$6.50; bear, mountain lion, cougar, \$30; coyote, \$4; lynx, bobcat, \$3.

¹ *Utah:* Commissioner may shorten or close season on fur animals, or further restrict the number that may be taken, where necessary to afford sufficient protection to any species.

² Dogs may be used in pursuit of bear, and bear destroying livestock may be killed at any time by cattle owners or their employees or Federal or State trappers.

³ When beavers are destroying property, State fish and game commissioner may grant permit to trap them, but hides of animals so taken must be delivered to and sold by commissioner, who shall recompense for trapping in not more than half the proceeds from sales.

⁴ Property owner may trap muskrats doing actual damage to dams, ditches, or watercourses in sufficient numbers to insure protection to such property.

VERMONT

Open seasons:	<i>Dates inclusive</i>
Muskrat (see exception).....	Oct. 25-Apr. 15.
Exception: On shores of Lake Champlain in Rutland County, in the waters of Hinesburg Pond, the La Platte River, and the shores of Lake Champlain in Addison County, and shores of Lake Memphremagog in Orleans County.....	Feb. 15-Apr. 30.
Mink, otter, marten, fisher, skunk (see exception).....	Oct. 25-Feb. 15.
Exception: Mink and otter on shores of Lake Champlain in Rutland County, Poultney River below Caver Falls, and shores of Lake Memphremagog in Orleans County.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30.
Raccoon, fox.....	Oct. 15-Feb. 15.
Beaver.....	No open season.

VERMONT—Continued

Prohibited methods: The use of set guns, snares, and poisons is prohibited; bear traps must be carefully safeguarded, and visited once in 48 hours. Unlawful to open or destroy a muskrat house or to place a trap at its entrance. Unlawful to dig skunks from dens or to drive them out by use of smoke or chemicals, or to dig out fox dens during close season.

Licenses: Resident, \$1; nonresident, \$10.50; issued by town clerk. Owners of farmlands and their resident minor children or tenants may take fur animals on own lands during open season without a license. License not issued to persons under 16 without written consent of parents or guardians. Nonresident citizen owning improved real estate appraised at not less than \$1,000, upon which he pays taxes, may obtain a resident license. Persons trapping on inclosed lands of another must, within 12 hours, inform owner of location and number of traps and must visit traps at least once in 24 hours.

Possession and sale: Possession of fur animals during close season prohibited, but the fur or skins of animals legally taken may be possessed, bought, or sold at any time.

Shipment and export: Packages containing fur animals or parts thereof, delivered to a common carrier for transportation must be tagged to show number and kind of such animals or skins therein, names of consignor and consignee, station from which shipped, and destination. A person required to have a license must also show the number of his license on the shipping tag. No other restrictions on skins legally taken and possessed.

Propagation: State fish and game commissioner issues special permits for propagating fur and game animals (fee, \$2 and expense of tagging). Animals bred on fur farms may be sold and transported alive at all times when bearing identification tags prescribed by commissioner.

Bounties: Towns pay \$8 bounty on bay lynx or bobcat and \$1 on rattlesnake.

¹ *Vermont:* Fur animals may be killed at any time to protect one's own property.

VIRGINIA**Open seasons:** *Dates inclusive*

All fur animals (see local laws).....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31. ¹
Amelia, Brunswick, Charlotte, Chesterfield, Franklin, Lunenburg, Nottoway, Tazewell, and Washington Counties: All fur animals.....	Sept. 16-Mar. 15. ²
Albermarle, Amherst, Madison, Nelson, Orange, and Spotsylvania Counties: Fox (trap).....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30. ²
Charles City, Essex, James City, New Kent, Warwick, and York Counties: Muskrat.....	Dec. 15-Mar. 31.
Campbell, Culpeper, Henry, Pittsylvania, and Rappahannock Counties: Fox.....	Sept. 16-Mar. 15
Charles City, Chesterfield, Henrico, James City, and New Kent Counties: Raccoon, opossum.....	Oct. 16-Mar. 15.
Fauquier and Loudoun Counties: Fox.....	Sept. 1-Mar. 31. ³
Fluvanna, Goochland, and Louisa Counties: Fox.....	Sept. 1-Mar. 1.
Madison and Orange Counties: Fox.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30. ²
Patrick County: Raccoon, opossum.....	Oct. 15-Mar. 14.
Gray fox.....	Sept. 15-Mar. 14.
Princess Anne County: Mink, muskrat, otter (for profit).....	Nov. 1-Mar. 14.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to take muskrats in tidewater sections of State from half hour after sunset to half hour before sunrise, except by traps.

Licenses: Hunting license required to trap; Nonresident, \$10; alien, \$20 (alien owner of real estate

VIRGINIA—Continued

resident for five years, same as resident). Enlisted or commissioned personnel of Army, Navy, or Marines stationed in Virginia may obtain license for same fees as residents. Resident State, \$3; county of residence, \$1. Ninety cents may be allowed on county license when exchanged for State license. Issued by clerks of circuit and corporation courts. License not required of residents to hunt foxes with hounds. Residents and nonresidents and their children may hunt on own land during open season without a license. Tenant, under written consent of owner or landlord, may hunt without license during open season on lands on which he resides. Written permission is required to trap or hunt on lands of another, except chasing foxes with hounds where chase begins on other lands, and except uninclosed mountain lands west of Blue Ridge, not used for cultivation, except in Giles, Bland, Bath, and Highland Counties.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on skins legally taken, except that sale of red or gray fox is prohibited during close season in Henry County.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: License required (fee, \$25) to raise game or fur animals.

Bounties: Weasel, \$1; sharp-shinned and Cooper hawk, goshawk, great-horned owl, 50 cents each; crow (if killed April 1 to September 30), 15 cents each; paid by county clerk.

¹ *Virginia:* Season applies to trapping on lands of another, which is lawful only with written permission of owner, which permission the trapper must have on his person when trapping. Landowner may trap or kill fur animals on his own land at any time.

² Unlawful to shoot foxes.

³ Foxes may be taken at any time by owner or tenant of land to protect property in Fauquier and Loudoun Counties. Written permission of owner required to take foxes on lands of another.

WASHINGTON

Open seasons:

Beaver No open season.
Bear and other fur animals
(open season fixed by county
game commissions).¹

Prohibited methods: No steel trap larger than No. 3 may be used unless a notice in the English language on a large placard is placed above the trap. Unlawful to take fur animals with a gun larger than 10 gauge, or to disturb or remove traps of a licensed trapper.

Licenses: Citizen, \$5 (county); issued by county auditor. License not required of landowners and leaseholders trapping on own premises, nor of minors under 16.

Possession and sale: Carcass and pelt of bear lawfully taken may be sold at any time; beaver skins obtained without State, if inspected and tagged (tag, 10 cents) by supervisor of game and game fish, may be possessed or sold at any time. Other furs legally taken coming from without State may be possessed, sold, and transported, if reported to supervisor of game and game fish or county game commission, within three days after arrival, and tagged (tag, 25 cents).

Shipment and export: Carcass and pelt of bear and skins of other fur animals legally taken and possessed may be shipped at any time.

Propagation: Breeder's license (fee, \$20; renewal, \$10) required.

Bounties: Paid by State. Counties are permitted to pay bounties on mountain lion or cougar, lynx, or wilecat, coyote, timber wolf, bear, muskrat, squirrel, and in the Columbia River district on seal or sea lion. Hair seal, \$3 (paid by State).

¹ *Washington:* Communicate with county game commission at county seat, or supervisor of game and game fish, Box 384, Seattle. Bears may be killed at any time when destroying domestic animals, and fur animals may be trapped by landowners or tenants when destroying crops, domestic animals, or poultry.

² County game commission may remove or kill fur animals doing damage to property.

WEST VIRGINIA

Open seasons: ¹ *Dates inclusive*

Skunk Dec. 1-Jan. 31.

Red fox, in Brooke, Cabell,

Fayette, Harrison, Kanawha, Lewis, Mason, Mingo,

Morgan, Pleasants, Putnam,

Ritchie, Summers, Taylor,

Upshur, Wetzel, Wirt,

Wood, and Wyoming Counties Dec. 1-Jan. 31.

In rest of State Unprotected.

Raccoon, opossum Nov. 1-Jan. 31.

Beaver, otter No open season.²

Muskrat Nov. 1-Feb. 28.

Other fur animals Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to set a steel or spring bear trap on land of another. Unlawful to hunt wild animals, except those which take refuge in trees, with a spot or jack light or other artificial light, or to cut down any tree in which animals den or take refuge for the purpose of capturing such animals.

Licenses: Hunting license required to take raccoons, opossums, beavers, otters, and skunks: Resident, \$1; nonresident, \$15; issued by county clerk. Resident landowner, his resident children or tenants, may hunt or trap during open season on own land without a license. License not required of minors under 15. Express permission of owner or tenant required to set or maintain a snare or trap upon land of another. Licensee must wear tag.

Possession and sale: No restriction on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: No restriction on possession or sale, but animals must not be taken for breeding purposes in close season except on lands owned or tenanted by the breeder.

Bounties: Wildcat, bobcat, or catamount, \$2.50.

¹ *West Virginia:* A landowner, his agent, or tenant may hunt or kill fur animals on his own lands at any time.

² Commission may open season on beaver and otter.

WISCONSIN

Open seasons: ¹ *Dates inclusive*

Beaver,² marten, fisher No open season.

Otter in Florence, Forest, Iron,

Juneau, Price, Langlade,

Oconto, Oneida, and Vilas

Counties Mar. 1-Mar. 31.

In rest of State No open season.

Mink, muskrat¹ (see exceptions) Jan. 1-Apr. 10.

Exceptions: In Calumet, Fond

du Lac, Forest, Green

Lake, Langlade, Lincoln,

Marinette, Marquette,

Oneida, and Winnebago

Counties Oct. 25-Apr. 1.

In Crawford, Richland,

and Vernon Counties No open season.

Skunk, raccoon, in all counties

south of north line of Buffalo,

Trempealeau, Jackson, Wood,

Portage, Waupaca, Outagamie, Brown, and Keweenaw

Counties Nov. 1-Jan. 31.

In rest of State Oct. 15-Jan. 15.

Black bear and other fur animals No close season.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to take fur animals with the aid of spear, gun, or dog; to disturb or molest muskrat houses, beaver houses, or beaver dams, or to molest or disturb raccoon den trees.

Licenses: Resident, \$1, issued by conservation commission or county clerks. Each trap must be tagged, fee, 5 cents. Report required from licensed trapper on or before June 1 of each year. Nonresident not permitted to trap; alien not permitted to hunt. Written consent of owner or occupant required to trap minks or muskrats on agricultural lands of another.

Possession and sale: Possession of green skins of fur animals permitted only during open season

WISCONSIN—Continued

and first five days of close season; possession prohibited of the skin of a mink or muskrat which shows that the animal has been shot or speared. No other restrictions on possession and sale of skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: Shipment of hides must be marked to show number and kinds of hides, name and address of shipper, and number of his trapping license.

Propagation: Under license and supervision of commissioner, beaver, muskrat, or skunk may be taken and transported for propagation within State. Special licenses required to conduct fur farms. Breeders have same rights in silver, silver-black, and black foxes as domestic animals. Unlawful to trespass on posted for farm.

Bounties: Wolf cub taken between March 1 and November 1, \$4; mature wolf killed at any time, \$30; fox, \$2; paid by State. County boards may offer bounty on crow, hen hawk, pocket gopher, streaked gopher, groundhog or woodchuck, English sparrow, blackbird, or rattlesnake.

¹ Wisconsin: If beavers damage property, they may be captured and removed under permit and direction of State conservation commission; skins of animals that are killed in taking must be delivered to conservation commission. Owners or lessees of dams, under permit of conservation commission, may destroy at any time muskrats to protect such dams or levees, but may not sell, barter, or give away skins of such animals killed during close season.

WYOMING

Open seasons:	Dates inclusive
Beaver	No open season. ¹
Otter, fisher, marten, mink, muskrat (see exception), fox, raccoon	Nov. 16-Mar. 31.
Exception: Muskrat in Big Horn, Campbell, Converse, Fremont, Platte, Sheridan, and Uinta Counties	Dec. 31, 1926.
All other animals	No close season.

WYOMING—Continued

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to trap bears.

Licenses: Resident citizen, \$10; nonresident citizen, \$50. License not required of persons under 17. Permit for trapping in State game preserves, fee, \$5; for trapping in national forests, \$5; issued by State game and fish commissioner. Employees of Federal Government do not require permit to trap predatory animals. For bear: Resident (hunting license), \$2.50; nonresident, \$25; limit, 3 bears; issued by commissioner. Nonresident may take 3 bears, not more than one of which may be a grizzly, September 1-June 15, under big game license. The killing of a bear must be reported not later than December to the commissioner. Dog license, \$1 (required for each dog used in hunting predatory animals in national forests). Permission of owner required to hunt or trap on inclosed lands of another.

Possession and sale: Skins of beavers killed when doing damage to real estate may be possessed when duly tagged by commissioner and affidavit is furnished the commissioner by owner of the real estate showing damage and number of beavers killed, and upon payment of 50 cents for each beaver tag.

Shipment and export: Beaver hides must be tagged by commissioner before being shipped or transported.

Miscellaneous: Use of flesh of game animals or birds as trap bait for predatory animals prohibited.

Propagation: Beavers may be taken for propagation under a \$5 permit, but animals so taken must be kept three years before being killed or sold.

Bounties: None paid by State.

¹ Wyoming: Close season on beavers expires Mar. 15, 1927. If beavers damage real estate the owner thereof may kill them from Mar. 1 to May 31, but must furnish State game and fish commissioner with affidavit showing damage and number killed. Skins of animals so taken must be tagged immediately (fee, 50 cents each).

LAWS OF CANADA

ALBERTA

Open seasons:	Dates inclusive
Mink, fisher, marten, fox ¹	Nov. 1-Mar. 31. ³
Otter	Nov. 1-Apr. 30.
Muskrat (see exception)	Mar. 1-Apr. 30.
Exception: South of North Saskatchewan River	No open season. ⁴
Beaver ²	Dec. 31, 1926. ⁴
Other fur animals	No close season.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to use poison for taking fur animals; or to destroy, partially destroy, or to leave open any muskrat or beaver house or beaver dam.

Licenses: Trapping: Resident, \$2; nonresident, \$25; issued by minister of agriculture. License not required of farmer, or member of his family while actually residing with him upon his farm. Consent of owner or occupant required to trap on inclosed or cultivated lands of another. Permits to trap on game or forest reserves may be granted under regulations of lieutenant governor in council. Taxidermist, \$5. Dealer in furs and skins of protected animals at a specified place of business, or within one mile thereof: Resident of a city, \$25; resident outside of a city, \$10; nonresident, \$100. Traveling license issued to holder of a dealer's license or his manager upon payment of fee of \$15. Traveling buyer: Resident, \$25; nonresident, \$100. Nonresident buying wholesale from licensed dealers, \$5 (good for 10 days only). Licensee must make semiannual reports to department of agriculture. License to sell skins

ALBERTA—Continued

by tender or auction, fee, \$25. Issued by minister or agents.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on prime skins legally taken and possessed.

Shipment and export: Export of furs and skins prohibited except under permit from minister. No furs or skins on which royalty has not been paid may be exported, and a special permit from the minister is necessary to ship out unprime skins. Export of live wild foxes prohibited.

Propagation: Manager of fur farm required to make reports January 1 and July 1 of each year. Export of live animals from fur farms allowed only on permit from the minister of agriculture. Permit, with fees, required to export live muskrat, mink, fisher, marten, otter, or beaver, whether raised on a fur farm or otherwise (orders in council).

Bounties: The council of any rural municipality is authorized to offer a bounty on wolf.

¹ Alberta: Lieutenant governor in council may change close season on fur animals.

² Unlawful to trap fox for export.

³ Unlawful to destroy a beaver dam unless authorized to do so by lieutenant governor in council, who may also authorize the killing of beavers or other fur animals when such killing is deemed to be in the public interest.

⁴ Lieutenant governor in council may declare open seasons locally on beaver and muskrat.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Open seasons:	<i>Dates inclusive</i>
Bear (except white or Kermode bear) in northern district.	Sept. 1-June 30. ³
In eastern district.	Sept. 15-June 30. ³
In western district.	Sept. 11-June 16. ³
All fur animals in northern and eastern districts (see exception).	Nov. 15-Apr. 30.
<i>Exception:</i> Beaver, muskrat.	Mar. 15-Apr. 30.
In western district (see exceptions).	Dec. 1-Mar. 31.
<i>Exceptions:</i> Muskrat on Vancouver Island.	No open season.
Beaver in Prince Rupert, Skeena, and Mackenzie electoral districts.	Feb. 15-Mar. 31.
In rest of district.	No open season.

Prohibited methods: Bears may not be trapped. Unlawful to poison fur animals except that farmers and poultrymen may protect own stock; to destroy muskrat or beaver houses, except under permit to prevent damage on diked or agricultural lands; or to hunt fur animals at night.

Bag limits: Three bears of any species (except 2 grizzly bears in northern district and 1 grizzly in eastern and western districts).

Licenses: Trapping: Resident, British subject, \$10; nonresident or resident alien not permitted to trap; nonresident general hunting license, fee, \$25, and additional fees of \$15 to \$25 for each bear killed. License not issued to boys under 18 without written consent of parent or guardian. Issued by provincial game warden or authorized agent. Licensee must wear badge. Permission of owner required to trap on inclosed, cleared, or cultivated land of another. Mainland trappers must register trap lines, and licensed trapper who first occupies trap line not later than 15 days after the beginning of any open season for trapping is protected against other trappers. Unlawful to touch or interfere with traps set by a licensed trapper. License must be returned within two months after it expires, with a statement of number of fur animals of each kind taken. Fur dealer: Resident, \$25 (does not apply to licensed trapper selling skins taken by himself); nonresident or his agent, \$200. License required for each place of business. Fur dealer must make verified report every three months, showing number and kind of skins purchased and date of transactions. Taxidermist, \$5; tanner, \$5. Provincial game warden may grant free permit to buy furs at wholesale from licensed fur dealers or at public auction.

Possession and sale: Unlawful to sell pelts taken during close season or to possess unprime furs. Possession of pelts of fur animals allowed only during open season and for two months thereafter (three months, north of 52d parallel), except under special permit from Provincial game warden. Royalties must be paid on all furs exported or shipped to a tanner within Province. Bears may be sold only during respective open seasons in northern and eastern districts.

Shipment and export: Export of pelts of fur animals allowed only under special permit of Provincial game warden. Packages must be prepared so that they may be easily opened for examination, or labeled with a full description of contents, and names and addresses of the consignor and consignee, and accompanied by export permit.

Propagation: A permit from the Provincial game warden is required to propagate fur-bearing animals or to take them for breeding purposes. Breeder must keep a record of transactions as to purchases and sale of stock, which record must be open to inspection of any game warden, and must make verified report to Provincial game warden on or before August 31. Live animals and birds may be exported only under permit; and a permit is required to take foxes or other fur animals in close season.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued

Bounties: Panther, \$40; timber wolf, \$25; coyote, \$2 (if not less than one week old). (Rates fixed from time to time by lieutenant governor in council.)

¹ *British Columbia:* Seasons on fur animals, fixed annually by lieutenant governor in council, may be obtained from provincial game warden, Victoria, British Columbia.

² *Northern district* includes electoral district of Atlin and that portion of Province north of main line Canadian National Railway and east of Cascades. *Eastern district* includes that portion of Province lying east of summit of Cascades and south Canadian National Railway. *Western district* includes that portion of the Province not included in northern and eastern districts, namely, west of summit of Cascades and south of Atlin electoral district.

³ Unlawful to trap bears.

MANITOBA

Open seasons:	<i>Dates inclusive</i>
<i>North of fifty-third parallel—</i>	
Fisher, pekan, sable, marten, mink.	Nov. 1-Mar. 31.
Otter.	Nov. 1-Apr. 30.
Muskrat.	Mar. 15-May 15.
Fox, lynx.	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.
Beaver.	No open season.
<i>South of fifty-third parallel—</i>	
Fisher, pekan, sable, marten, mink.	Nov. 1-Mar. 31.
Otter, beaver.	No open season.
Muskrat.	Mar. 15-Apr. 30.
Fox, lynx.	No close season.

Prohibited methods: Use of poison or dog in taking or hunting fur animals is prohibited. Unlawful to shoot or spear muskrats or to destroy muskrat houses. Beaver houses and dams protected, except under permit to protect property.

Licenses: Trapping: Resident, \$2; nonresident Canadian citizen, \$50; nonresident alien, \$200; issued by minister of agriculture and immigration. Permission of owner required to trap on cultivated or inclosed lands of another. Licensee must return his license and make a report during month of June, showing number of each kind of animals taken. Fur trading: Nonresident trader, \$50; traveling fur buyer, \$25; resident raw fur merchant or dealer, \$10; resident traveling agent, \$10; issued by minister. Licensees are required to keep record and to make monthly reports of furs handled. Fur dressing and tanning: \$10; issued by minister. Licensee must keep records and report to chief game guardian on or before 10th of each month the number of royalty pelts handled and name and address of person forwarding or delivering the skins.

Possession and sale: Possession of unprime skins prohibited. Unlawful to purchase or sell skins of muskrats that have been speared or shot. Any person purchasing or acquiring pelts from a trapper must ascertain that he holds proper trapping permit and at the same time record his name and number of his permit. Unlawful to purchase, barter, or trade pelt of a fur animal taken during the close season (does not apply to imported skins). No other restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: Export prohibited of unprime skins or skins on which royalty is payable unless such skins have coupons attached to show royalty paid; each shipment must be accompanied by a permit procured from minister and have attached a declaration of number and kinds of skins contained. Shipment or removal from Province prohibited except by express or mail. No other restrictions on skins legally taken. Export prohibited of live protected animals (except ranch-bred animals) except under permit from minister of agriculture and immigration (permit must accompany shipment to destination); fees, for black or silver fox, \$100; for other fox, \$15; for otter, \$25; for beaver, \$5; for mink, fisher, or marten, \$1; for muskrats, \$2 a dozen or fraction thereof.

MANITOBA—Continued

Propagation: License (fee, \$5) must be obtained from the minister to operate a fur farm. Licensee, on or before the first days of January and July, must make verified reports showing the number, species, age, and sex of the animals on hand, from whom procured, and the number which have died during previous six months, with cause of death.

Bounties: Timber wolf, \$5; other wolf, \$2; half is refunded to municipality by provincial treasurer.

¹ *Manitoba:* Lieutenant governor in council may shorten current open season on fur animals. Trapping in provincial game preserves prohibited.

² Game commissioner may take necessary steps to prevent beaver damage, but no beaver dams may be disturbed between October 1 and April 1.

³ Poison may not be used to capture wolves for bounty.

NEW BRUNSWICK**Open seasons:**

	<i>Dates inclusive</i>
Otter, fisher, marten, sable.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 31.
Mink.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.
Fox.....	Oct. 1-Feb. 28.
Muskrat (see exception).....	Mar. 25-May 1.
Exception: In Carleton, Gloucester, Kent, Madawaska, Northumberland, Restigouche, and Victoria Counties.....	Mar. 25-May 25.
Beaver.....	No open season. ¹
Other fur animals.....	No close season.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to take fur animals by use of poisons, with aid of hounds, or with gun equipped with silencer; to dig out foxes from their homes or earth burrows; or to shoot muskrats.

Licenses: Trappers and fur dealers: Persons domiciled in Province, \$10; all other persons, \$50. Trappers and fur dealers must furnish the minister with written declarations showing their names and addresses, location of warehouses, shops, posts, or caches where skins will be stored and places from which skins will be shipped out of Province, and must make monthly reports of operations. Issued by minister of lands and mines. License is required to traffic in, cure, or tan skins: Resident, \$10; nonresident or resident alien, \$50; issued by minister. Special license (accompanied by necessary tags) to trap beavers at designated times may be issued by minister; fee, \$5 for each animal.

Possession and sale: Possession prohibited of furs on which royalties, as fixed by lieutenant governor in council, have not been paid; possession of green skins or carcasses of protected fur animals in close season prohibited.

Shipment and export: Skins legally taken, possessed, tagged, and on which royalty has been paid, may be exported under permit from minister. Permit from minister required to export live fur animals.

Propagation: Permits to capture wild fur animals for propagation within Province may be obtained from minister, who fixes fee for such permit.

Bounties: Wildcat, \$5.

¹ *New Brunswick:* Expires November 1, 1927.

² License requirements and other provisions of act do not apply to hunter or trapper who is a British subject domiciled and residing in Province, who actually hunts, provided he sells his furs to a person domiciled in the Province.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES**Open seasons:**

	<i>Dates inclusive</i>
Mink, fisher, marten.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 14.
Otter, beaver, muskrat (see exception).....	Oct. 1-May 14.
Exception: Muskrat, north of latitude 64°.....	Oct. 1-June 14.

Foxes..... Nov. 15-Mar. 31.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to use poison in taking fur animals or to destroy or injure any muskrat house or beaver dam or house.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES—Continued

Licenses: Trapping: Resident, \$2; nonresident British subject, \$75; other nonresident, \$150. Fur dealer and trader or trafficker in furs: Resident, \$5; nonresident British subject, \$150; nonresident not British subject, \$300. Issued by director of Northwest Territories. License not required of native-born resident Indian, Eskimo, or half-breed. On or before July 1, licensed trapper must report to nearest game officer number of fur animals taken under license.

Possession and sale: Licensed trapper may sell or trade skins of animals he has legally taken. Possession of unprime or low-grade furs prohibited. No restrictions on other skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken and possessed.

Propagation: Permits may be obtained to take fur animals for propagation.

Bounties: Timber wolf, \$30 (skin must be surrendered).

¹ *Northwest Territories* means the northwest territories formerly known as Rupert's Land and the Northwestern Territory (except such portions thereof as are included in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, and the Yukon Territory), together with all British territories and possessions in North America and all islands adjacent thereto not included within any Province, except the Colony of Newfoundland and its dependencies.

² Trapping prohibited on Victoria and Banks Islands and in Peel River, Yellowknife, Slave River, and Backs River Preserves which have been reserved as hunting and trapping grounds for native Indians, Eskimos, and half-breeds.

NOVA SCOTIA**Open seasons:**

	<i>Dates inclusive</i>
Beaver, marten, fisher.....	No open season.
Bear, wolf, wildcat.....	No close season.
Other fur animals.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to take any protected fur animal (unless under a permit) from a burrow or den by smoking, digging, or otherwise; to take fur animal by use of poison; to damage or molest a beaver dam or house or a muskrat house or to set snare or trap within 25 feet of the latter.

Licenses: Trapping: None required of resident; nonresident, \$50; issued by minister of lands and forests. Fur buyers: Nonresident, \$100; resident, \$5; resident traveling buyer, \$25; issued by minister of lands and forests. Fur buyer must keep record and make monthly report of number of skins bought or sold, together with names and addresses of parties from whom purchased or to whom sold. Royalties of varying amounts must be paid on all furs, except bear, wolf, and wildcat.

Possession and sale: Unlawful to possess or sell green hide of any beaver, fisher, or marten, or to possess green hide of any fur animal taken out of season. No other restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: Unlawful to export skins of fur animals except under certificate of inspection and permit (fee, 50 cents) from a game inspector.

Propagation: Permits (fee, \$1) to take wild animals may be obtained from the minister of lands and forests under such restrictions as he may prescribe. Unlawful to keep fur-bearing animals in captivity for breeding purposes without a permit from minister of lands and forests; fee, \$2 for each kind of animal kept, payable annually. Reports are required annually on December 31. Unlawful to trespass in inclosures for fur animals.

Bounties: None paid.

¹ *Nova Scotia:* Fox, raccoon, skunk, weasel, or muskrat may be killed on one's own inclosed premises for the protection of private property.

ONTARIO

Open seasons:	Dates inclusive
Mink, fisher, marten, raccoon	Nov. 1-Mar. 31.
Muskrat (see exception)	Apr. 1-May 21.
Exception: South of French and Mattawa Rivers	Mar. 1-Apr. 21.
Beaver, otter, north Canadian National Railway	Dec. 15-Mar. 31. ¹
South to French and Mattawa Rivers	Jan. 1-Feb. 20.
South of French and Mattawa Rivers, including Manitoulin Island	No open season.
Other fur animals	Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to shoot or spear muskrat, to injure or destroy any muskrat or beaver house or beaver dam, or to set trap closer than 5 feet to a muskrat or beaver house.

Licenses: Trapping: Resident, \$5; nonresident, \$50; issued by department of game and fisheries. License not required of residents to take bear or wolf by any means, or fox by means of gun or dog. Only resident Indians permitted to take beaver or otter. Farmers and their sons may trap on own land during open season without license. Fur dealers or traders: Resident British subject, \$25 (store license), \$100 (traveling fur buyer), \$100 (wholesale license); resident, \$1 (restricted—buying for personal use); alien or nonresident, \$200; nonresident, \$5 (buying from wholesalers); licensee must make reports monthly. Fur dressing and tanning, \$10; licensee must keep records and make monthly reports.

Possession and sale: Possession of furs during close season and the sale of unprime skins prohibited, except under permit. Unlawful to have skins dressed, plucked, or treated in any way except under permit obtained upon payment of royalties.

Shipment and export: Export prohibited except under permit obtained upon payment of royalties. No other restrictions on skins legally taken, possessed, or tagged. Shipments must be made by express or parcel post and packages must be marked with a list of the contents and the names and addresses of consignor and consignee.

Propagation: A permit is required of breeders of game or fur animals. Licensed fur breeders may sell live animals or skins during open season upon payment of royalties. The minister may grant permits to take fur animals for propagating purposes during the close season.

Bounties: Adult wolf, \$15; wolf pups under 3 months old, \$5; paid by county, but Provincial treasurer refunds 40 per cent to the county. Provincial treasurer pays entire bounty in unorganized counties.

¹ *Ontario:* Fur animals may be destroyed in defense of property, but skins so taken may not be sold during close season except under permit from minister.

Beavers and otter may be taken under permit by resident Indians only. Under special permit from minister, overseer, or other officer may take or kill beaver doing damage to roads or private property.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Open seasons:	Dates inclusive
Otter, marten, mink, muskrat, skunk, raccoon	Nov. 1, 1927.
Beaver	No open season. ¹
Fox	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.
Other fur animals	Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to put out poisoned baits for fox or other animals.

Licenses: Trapping: None required of resident, nonresident, \$50; issued by secretary-treasurer of Province. The game warden may grant permits to take beaver and issue coupons (fee, \$1 each) to tag skins of animals taken.

Possession and sale: Possession and sale during close season prohibited. Holders of permits may possess, buy, or sell beaver skins that have proper coupons attached.

Shipment and export: No restriction on animals legally taken, possessed, and tagged.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—Continued

Propagation: Several special acts of Provincial legislature regulate for ranching on the island. The animals are assessed for taxation, ranches are protected from trespass under heavy penalties, and incomes from ranches are taxed.

Bounties: None paid.

¹ *Prince Edward Island:* Beavers may be taken under special license. They may be destroyed by the owner of private property on which they are locating and building dams, and, under permits from game warden or lieutenant governor in council, their dams may be destroyed when necessary to prevent damage to property.

QUEBEC

Open seasons:	Dates inclusive
Bear	Aug. 20-June 30.
Muskrat (see exception)	Nov. 1-May 31.
Exception: South of 50th parallel	Mar. 15-Apr. 30.
Fox	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.
Beaver, otter	Dec. 15-Mar. 31.
Other fur animals	Nov. 1-Mar. 31.

Prohibited methods: Use of poisons in taking fur animals prohibited.

Licenses: Fur dealers: Persons domiciled in Province, \$25; all other persons, \$100; issued by minister of fisheries and game. Fur dealers must furnish minister with written declarations showing their names and addresses, location of warehouses, shops, posts, or caches where skins are to be stored and places from which such furs will be shipped out of Province. This act does not apply to a hunter or trapper who actually hunts, if he is domiciled and resides in the Province and is a British subject.

Possession and sale: Persons engaged in buying, selling, or taking fur animals must, on or before 10th of each month, make report to the minister. Unlawful to possess, buy, or sell skins of fur animals on which royalty has not been paid. No other restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: Shipment and export prohibited, except of fur animals or furs on which royalties have been paid. Skins must be shipped open to view and each skin must be stamped to show royalty paid and be tagged as prescribed by minister before being shipped in any manner. Packages must show names and addresses of consignor and consignee.

Propagation: Minister may grant permits to take animals alive for breeding purposes.

Bounties: Wolf, \$15.

SASKATCHEWAN

Open seasons:	Dates inclusive
Beaver (north of Township 52 only)	Nov. 1-Apr. 30.
Mink, fisher, marten, fox, lynx	Nov. 1-Mar. 31.
Otter	Nov. 1-Apr. 30.
Muskrat:	
North of Township 52	Mar. 1-May 14.
South of Township 53	Mar. 1-Apr. 30.
Other fur animals	Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to use poison to take fur animals, to spear or shoot beaver or muskrats, or to destroy beaver dams or muskrat houses.

Licenses: Trapping: Resident, \$2 (children or wards under 18 of licensee may trap on his land under his license); nonresident, \$25; resident licensee must return license on or before May 31 to chief game guardian with statement showing number of each kind of fur animals taken by him. Fur dealer: Resident, \$10 (store); traveling dealer, \$50; \$10 for permit north of Township 53; nonresident, \$50 (store); traveling agent for nonresident or nonresident traveling dealer, \$100; wholesale dealer, \$100. Taxidermist: \$5; licensee must keep duplicate receipt book and furnish a copy thereof every 3 months to the minister. Tanner: \$10; licensee must keep record and make monthly report. Issued by department of agri-

SASKATCHEWAN—Continued

culture, Regina. Licensed fur trader must make monthly and annual report of operations. Resident treaty Indians may trap during open season without a license. Consent of owner or occupant required to trap on inclosed or cultivated lands of another.

Possession and sale: Unlawful to buy, sell, or possess unprime pelts of protected fur animals.

Shipment and export: Packages containing fur animals must be plainly marked with full description of contents and names and addresses of consignor and consignee. Export of live fur animals prohibited except under permit of minister; fees for black or silver fox, \$25; for cross or red fox or other live fur animal, \$5. Unlawful to ship unprime furs or to export any raw furs on which royalty has not been paid. No other restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: Permit required (fee, \$1 annually) to operate a fur ranch. Permit to ship live fur animals bred in captivity is required; fee \$1 for each animal.

Bounties: Adult timber wolf, \$10; pups of prairie or timber wolf, \$1; paid only in properly gazetted wolf districts, when half is refunded from provincial treasury.

¹ *Saskatchewan:* Lieutenant governor in council may alter seasons. Trapping on game preserves prohibited.

² Beavers are protected on game preserves and south of Township 53 may be taken only under permit of minister.

³ Minister may authorize council of any municipality to destroy beavers or muskrats doing damage to highways or other public improvements.

YUKON

Open seasons:	<i>Dates inclusive</i>
Beaver, otter (see exception)	Jan. 1-June 30.
Exception: South of Arctic Circle	Jan. 1-May 15.
Marten	No open season.

LAWS OF NEWFOUNDLAND

Open seasons:	<i>Dates inclusive</i>
Otter, marten, lynx	Oct. 1-Mar. 31.
Fox	Oct. 15-Mar. 15.
Muskrat	Oct. 1-Apr. 30.
Beaver	No open season. ²

Prohibited methods: Beaver house or dam must not be damaged by trapper. Use of poisons prohibited.

Bag limits: Twenty-five beavers in such localities as are opened by governor to trapping.

Licenses: Trapping: None required of residents except for beaver (beaver trapping license issued only to resident trappers of three years' standing); nonresident, \$501; issued by justice. Fur buyer and shipper, 50 cents; issued by game and inland fisheries board. Fur buyer must report operations semiannually on or before June 30 and December 31 of each year.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on skins legally taken, except beaver.

LAWS OF MEXICO ¹

Open seasons:	<i>Dates inclusive</i>
Bear	Sept. 1-Oct. 31.
Beaver (male only)	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.
Kinkajou	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.
Armadillo	Oct. 1-Dec. 31.
Alligator	Mar. 1-Sept. 30.

No open season: Females and young of beaver.

YUKON—Continued

Open seasons—Continued.	<i>Dates inclusive</i>
Lynx, mink	Nov. 15-Apr. 1.
Muskrat (see exception)	Dec. 1-May 31.

<i>Exception:</i> North of Arctic Circle	Jan. 1-June 30.
<i>Exception:</i> Fox (see exception)	Nov. 15-Mar. 31.

<i>Exception:</i> South of Arctic Circle	Nov. 1-Jan. 31.
Other fur animals	No close season.

Prohibited methods: Use of poison, pitfalls, spears, or similar devices prohibited, except that commanding officer, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Dawson, may grant permits to poison wolves and other predatory animals. Traps must be taken up within 15 days after close of open season.

Licenses: Trapping: None required of resident; nonresident, \$100. Fur buyer or dealer (purchasing furs for sale or export): Nonresident, \$150; resident, \$25; mercantile establishment buying furs, \$25 (required for each place of business other than head office); issued by gold commissioner or person designated by him.

Possession and sale: Skins legally taken may be possessed and sold at any time.

Shipment and export: Export of raw furs prohibited except under permit issued by direction of the commissioner and upon payment of the export tax. Export of live foxes prohibited. (See "Propagation.")

Propagation: Registration of fox breeders required. Unlawful to export a fox not born in captivity or which has been in captivity for less than a year; any fox born in captivity may be exported under a permit (fee, \$5). Fox and other fur ranches, if posted against trespass, may not be approached without owner's consent. No restriction on other fur animals.

Bounties: None paid.

¹ *Yukon:* Commissioner in council may alter seasons.

LAWS OF NEWFOUNDLAND

Shipment and export: (See "Licenses.") Unlawful to export a live fox unless raised in captivity. No restrictions on skins legally taken, except beaver.

Propagation: No restrictions, except as to fox. A fox farm must be licensed; the owner must at stated times make reports to game and inland fisheries board, and premises must be at all times open to inspection by officers of the board. Possession of fox cub or fox taken in close season is prohibited. Unlawful to export a fox not bred on a fox farm, or without permit from board to export a fox bred in captivity.

Bounties: Crow, 20 cents.

¹ *Newfoundland:* Unlawful to trap on Grand Lake Caribou Preserves.

² Governor in council may proclaim open season on beaver in certain localities. Skins of beavers must be forwarded through magistrate to department of marine and fisheries, which has sole power to purchase or export.

Licenses: Required for beaver: Resident, \$20; nonresident, \$40. Issued by Secretaria de Agricultura y Fomento, City of Mexico.

¹ *Mexico:* For further information concerning trapping and fur laws, communicate with Secretaria de Agricultura y Fomento, City of Mexico, D. F. Mexico.

OFFICIALS FROM WHOM COPIES OF FUR LAWS MAY BE OBTAINED

- Federal legislation:** Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
- Alabama:** Department of Game and Fisheries, Montgomery.
- Alaska:** Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; or Executive Officer, Alaska Game Commission, Juneau.
- Arizona:** State Game Warden, Phoenix.
- Arkansas:** Secretary, Game and Fish Commission, Little Rock.
- California:** Executive Officer, Fish and Game Commission, Postal Telegraph Building, San Francisco.
- Colorado:** State Game and Fish Commissioner, Denver.
- Connecticut:** Superintendent of Fisheries and Game, Hartford.
- Delaware:** Chief Game Warden, Dover.
- District of Columbia:** Superintendent Metropolitan Police, Washington.
- Florida:** Commissioner, Department of Game and Fresh-water Fish, Jacksonville.
- Georgia:** Game and Fish Commissioner, Atlanta.
- Hawaii:** Fish and Game Commission, Honolulu.
- Idaho:** Fish and Game Warden, Boise.
- Illinois:** Director, Department of Conservation, Springfield.
- Indiana:** Superintendent, Division of Fisheries and Game, State House, Indianapolis.
- Iowa:** State Fish and Game Warden, Des Moines.
- Kansas:** State Fish and Game Warden, Pratt.
- Kentucky:** Executive Agent, Game and Fish Commission, Frankfort.
- Louisiana:** Commissioner of Conservation, Court Building, New Orleans.
- Maine:** Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game, State House, Augusta.
- Maryland:** State Game Warden, 514 Munsey Building, Baltimore.
- Massachusetts:** Director, Division of Fisheries and Game, State House, Boston.
- Michigan:** Director, Department of Conservation, Lansing.
- Minnesota:** Game and Fish Commissioner, Department of Conservation, St. Paul.
- Mississippi:** Secretary of State, Jackson; or Sheriff or County Clerk.
- Missouri:** Game and Fish Commissioner, Jefferson City.
- Montana:** State Fish and Game Warden, Helena.
- Nebraska:** Chief Fish and Game Warden, Lincoln.
- Nevada:** Secretary, State Fish and Game Commission, Reno.
- New Hampshire:** Fish and Game Commissioner, Concord.
- New Jersey:** Secretary, Board of Fish and Game Commissioners, Trenton.
- New Mexico:** Game and Fish Warden, Santa Fe.
- New York:** Secretary, Conservation Commission, Albany.
- North Carolina:** Legislative Reference Librarian, Raleigh.
- North Dakota:** Secretary, Game and Fish Board, Beach.
- Ohio:** Chief Game Warden, Department of Agriculture, Columbus.
- Oklahoma:** State Game and Fish Commission, Oklahoma City.
- Oregon:** State Game Warden, Portland.
- Pennsylvania:** Executive Secretary, Board of Game Commissioners, Harrisburg.
- Rhode Island:** Chairman, Commissioners of Birds, Providence.
- South Carolina:** Chief Game Warden, Columbia.
- South Dakota:** Director, Division of Game and Fish, Department of Agriculture, Pierre.
- Tennessee:** State Game and Fish Warden, Department of Agriculture, Nashville.
- Texas:** Game, Fish, and Oyster Commissioner, Austin.
- Utah:** Fish and Game Commissioner, Salt Lake City.
- Vermont:** Fish and Game Commissioner, Montpelier.
- Virginia:** Executive Secretary, Department of Game and Inland Fisheries, Richmond.
- Washington:** Supervisor of Game and Game Fish, Box 384, Seattle.
- West Virginia:** Game and Fish Commission, Charleston; or Chief Game Protector, Buckhannon.
- Wisconsin:** State Conservation Commissioner, Madison.
- Wyoming:** State Game and Fish Commissioner, Cheyenne.
- Alberta:** Chief Game Guardian, Edmonton.
- British Columbia:** Secretary, Game Conservation Board, Victoria.
- Manitoba:** Chief Game Guardian, Winnipeg.
- New Brunswick:** Chief Game and Fire Warden, Fredericton.
- Northwest Territories:** Director, Northwest Territories and Yukon Branch, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Ontario.
- Nova Scotia:** Commissioner of Forests and Game, Halifax.
- Ontario:** Superintendent of Game and Fisheries, Toronto.
- Prince Edward Island:** Minister of Agriculture, Charlottetown.
- Quebec:** General Superintendent of Fisheries and Game, Quebec.
- Saskatchewan:** Chief Game Guardian, Regina.
- Yukon:** Gold Commissioner, Dawson.
- Colony of Newfoundland:** Secretary, Game and Inland Fisheries Board, St. Johns.
- Mexico:** Secretaria de Agricultura y Fomento, City of Mexico.

**ORGANIZATION OF THE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

September 15, 1926

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<i>Assistant Secretary</i> -----	R. W. DUNLAP.
<i>Director of Scientific Work</i> -----	ALBERT F. WOODS.
<i>Director of Regulatory Work</i> -----	WALTER G. CAMPBELL.
<i>Director of Extension Work</i> -----	C. W. WARBURTON.
<i>Director of Information</i> -----	NELSON ANTRIM CRAWFORD.
<i>Director of Personnel and Business Adminis- tration.</i> -----	W. W. STOCKBERGER.
<i>Solicitor</i> -----	R. W. WILLIAMS.
<i>Weather Bureau</i> -----	CHARLES F. MARVIN, <i>Chief</i> .
<i>Bureau of Agricultural Economics</i> -----	LLOYD S. TENNEY, <i>Acting Chief</i> .
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<i>Bureau of Biological Survey</i> -----	E. W. NELSON, <i>Chief</i> .
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